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WRIGHT ACT SHUTS DOORS OF SALOONS IN SAN FRANCISCO

Co-operation of Police and Dry
Agents in California Demoralizes
Bootleggers

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (Special).—The effectiveness of the Wright act in California has been demonstrated. One week of stringent law enforcement by the local police co-operating with federal agents, resulting in scores of arrests, has caused a large number of San Francisco's die-hard corner saloons to close up voluntarily and practically all to close out their stocks of liquor.

It has reduced arrests for drunkenness 50 per cent and arrests for bootleggers have increased. Swift summary convictions, with only two dismissals thus far, have emphasized the true significance of prohibition to the most recalcitrant bootleggers. Such in brief is the first week's review of law enforcement in California's western town, as given by Daniel J. O'Brien, Chief of Police in San Francisco, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Police Chief Optimistic

"The corner saloon will be out of business in 60 days," said Chief O'Brien. "Voluntary closures come as a pleasant surprise to us but, are warranted by two facts: The patrons' fear of arrest has deprived the bootlegger of profit-bearing trade, and, the liquor dealer knows that the thorough canvass of the city during the past week has probably posted him for early arrest. The police department has listed 1492 supposedly secret places suspected of bootlegging. Many alert bootleggers and liquor vendors are simply forestalling trouble by quitting."

"One week of complete law enforcement in San Francisco has demonstrated that the enforcement of prohibition in any community requires local police aid; that participation of the police in arresting bootleggers has proved a spur and incentive to federal officials, and that the combined forces of federal and municipal authorities can practically whip out the bootlegger and cut law violations to an irreducible minimum. Nor will that minimum include the present bootlegging joints."

Supreme Court Is Dry

The so-called "test case" brought arbitrarily by the wet irreconcilables of San Francisco and speeded directly to the state Supreme Court of California for hearing Jan. 8, is not taken seriously by prohibition forces here. The Supreme Court as constituted is entirely dry. It sustained the San Diego County "little Volstead dry law" in an abatement proceeding instituted by the district attorney of San Diego County against the permit whereon the local dry law was violated.

The San Diego ordinance is in effect a copy of the Volstead act and the Wright law. The test case is considered propaganda to continue a semblance of opposition to prohibition, opposition to which has ceased to be representative of popular sentiment in California.

LAW ON CONVEYING LIQUOR IS SOUGHT

Old Statute Omitted in Revision,
Says Attorney-General

Effective co-operation between state law officers and federal officials in the enforcement of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act is found to be hampered in Massachusetts by a marked discrepancy between the national law and the State liquor laws with respect to transportation of intoxicating liquor.

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General-elect, points out that in revising the General Laws, several sections of the liquor laws were omitted. One section related to the illegal transportation of liquor and provided penalties for violation and provisions for administration of the statute.

The effect of this omission, Mr. Benton explains, is that State law officers have no legal right of action against persons illegally transporting liquor. This power is conferred on federal agents under the Volstead act.

Another difficulty arises in that violations of this law do not come under the jurisdiction of the district attorneys of the Commonwealth.

Recognizing the barrier which the discrepancy places in the way of enforcement, the sub-committee of the conference of district attorneys has recommended to the whole conference that this section be restored to the statutes. Mr. Benton said today that the Attorney-General will include a recommendation to this effect in his annual report to the Legislature.

Building Agreement Changes Are Sought

Notice has been served on the Building Trades Employers Association by the United Building Trades Council seeking a change in the agreement reached last July and signed in the presence of Mayor Curley, which ended the long strike in the building trades in this city. E. A. Johnson, secretary of the council, declined to reveal the character of the changes desired by the workers.

The notice was served under terms of the agreement which provides that the instrument, which expires on April 1, will be automatically renewed on that date for another year unless either party to the agreement serves notice on the other on or before Jan. 1, 1923, that change is sought.

ITALIANS EXTEND TRIPOLI OCCUPATION

By Special Cable
ROME, Jan. 2.—Although the offensive against the rebels in Tripoli has not yet begun, the cruiser San Giorgio yesterday bombarded and de-



Map Shows Mesurato, Which Has Been Bombed by the Italian Cruiser San Giorgio

stroyed the rebels' fortifications at Mesurato.

Several airplanes participated in the successful naval attack, which extends Italian occupation along the coast of Tripoli.

ANTI-SALOONISTS BEGIN NEW WORK

Prohibition Enforcement Department
Starts Operation Under
Gordon C. MacMaster

Operation of the prohibition enforcement department of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League began today when Gordon C. MacMaster, formerly special deputy to James P. Roberts, head of the old force of the federal prohibition enforcement unit for Massachusetts, took formal charge of this new field of activity.

"I am going to do my duty," he said. "There is plenty of work to do in Massachusetts. I know that; but at this time I wish to say little. I hope that my accomplishments will attest my purpose to give to this great work all that there is in me."

George Gordon, acting state superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, said today: "We expect much from this new department in our work and from Mr. MacMaster, who comes to us with all the experience and knowledge of an expert in the methods of fighting the inroads of the liquor laws."

"He is to have charge of the work of this new department as it develops. He is studying our situation today in Massachusetts and will take some time in acquainting himself with conditions as they are viewed from this office."

"There is a great work to be done in this State. It will be Mr. MacMaster's duty to visit all the branches of the Anti-Saloon League in the State and co-ordinate their work to bring about the best results. At the same time he will endeavor to stimulate and to cultivate public sentiment that enforcement of the prohibitory laws be made as thorough as possible."

"Work along the general line done by the Citizens' Alliance will come in the largest volume of enforcement of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. The Citizens' Alliance program calls for the development through local organizations of a statewide movement for enforcement."

"Mr. MacMaster will be looked to get into the closest touch with the largest vessels in the world by the Federal Government to push ahead as rapidly as possible work on the new Esquimaux dry dock here—the largest dock in the world—and a vote of about \$1,500,000 to cover next year's work on the project will be brought down at the forthcoming session of the Canadian Parliament."

It is expected that the dock will be completed and ready for handling the largest vessels in the world by July, 1924, according to a statement by Dr. J. H. King, Federal Minister of Public Works. He further announced that Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, will arrive in Victoria in the middle of January to discuss the utilization of the \$5,000,000 Government ocean docks, which have been practically idle here since their construction.

GLASGOW REFUSES GERMAN BIDS

EDINBURGH, Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence).—The Glasgow Corporation has decided to accept the offer of a Middlesbrough iron company to supply 4200 tons of steel rails and the necessary fish-plates at an approximate cost of £41,000. The work was given to a British firm, despite the fact that a German offer was £5000 and a Belgian offer £4000 lower.

NEW \$4,000,000 HARVARD BRIDGE NOW ADVOCATED

Boston Representatives File Bill
for Erection of Structure Over
the Charles River

Construction of a new bridge to replace the Harvard Bridge at an expense not to exceed \$4,000,000, under the direction of the Metropolitan District Commission, the expense to be borne as decided by a board of three appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court, is provided in a bill filed today with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Henry L. Shattuck and James M. Hunnewell, representatives from Boston.

In connection with the measure, Mr. Shattuck gave out the following statement setting forth his reason for proposing the bill and describing its terms:

It is generally agreed that the Harvard Bridge must be rebuilt, and that suitable action to this end should be taken by the Incoming Legislature.

This bridge, which connects Massachusetts Avenue in Boston, in Suffolk County, with Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge, in Middlesex County, forms an essential part of one of the main arteries of travel through Boston and Cambridge to and from points, south, north, and east. It forms part of one of the leading trunkline highway routes in the entire State.

At Lowest Cost

The work should be done expeditiously at the lowest cost consistent with the needs of public travel, and with a due regard for architectural design, and the cost should be equitably distributed over the broad territory served. This distribution should be determined by an impartial body after full hearing of all parties concerned. The construction of the bridge should be in charge of an administrative board acting for the entire community.

This bill directs the Metropolitan District Commission to construct the bridge at a cost not to exceed \$4,000,000. It is particularly appropriate that this commission have charge of the work, because both banks of the river are in the Metropolitan District and the Metropolitan District Commission has supervision, and the commission has general charge of the entire Charles River Basin; and by chapter 487 of the acts of 1919 the reconstruction of four of the upper bridges has been placed in charge of the commission.

The bill provides for the appointment by the Supreme Judicial Court of three commissioners to apportion the cost, after public hearings, in such manner as they may find to be just and reasonable.

Borrowings Authorized

During construction, the Commonwealth is authorized to make temporary borrowings, and on completion of the bridge these borrowings are to be repaid out of the bridge fund, as determined by the commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, and the counties and municipalities are authorized to issue bonds to meet their share of the cost. No provision has been made for an island. This is a subject as to which there has been great controversy, many opposing an island inasmuch as others differing in opinion as to whether the island should be merely in the nature of a stepping-stone to reduce the total length of the bridge and to divide it into virtually two bridges, or whether the island should be of substantial size, suitable not only for monuments, but also for public buildings. All agree, however, that the bridge must be rebuilt. The rebuilding of the bridge so as to give the greatest service at the minimum cost is the main thing.

There are needed many improvements, involving large expenditures of money, that the greatest economy consistent with adequate service to the public and a reasonably presentable design should be the guiding principle. As some say, the bridge can be built more cheaply with an island, by all means let us have an island. This change can easily be made by a simple amendment to the bill if on further study it appears to be advisable.

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Señor Don Ignacio Calderon
Well-Known Latin American Diplomatist Who Has Devoted to His Country,
Bolivia, Eighteen Years of Exemplary Service. Don Ignacio Is a
Strong Supporter of Pan-Americanism.

UNTOUCHED BOLIVIAN RICHES AWAIT PIONEER WITH CAPITAL

Senor Calderon Explains the Needs of His Country With
Exceptional Opportunities Afforded

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—"Bolivia is a country for the future," said Señor Ignacio Calderon, until recently dean of the Latin-American diplomatists in Washington just as he was leaving after 18 years of service, 16 of them as Minister of Bolivia to the United States.

He came to this country in the interest of a railroad which should develop the great arid and magnificent resources of his country, came to enlist American enterprise and capital. He was successful in this although it later passed into British hands. Now, that railroad is to be completed within a year and tourists will be able to visit Bolivia, see a new country and land at Buenos Aires. Practically it is an ocean to ocean route through a most interesting region. It will facilitate commerce and change routes of transportation and travel, offering new facilities and shortening the time required to go to Buenos Aires.

"What my country needs is population," said Señor Calderon, "and your capital, too. One of the largest of South American countries, Bolivia, has only about 3,000,000 people. Of these about 60 per cent are Indian, but the Indians of Bolivia have back of them an ancient civilization and, although down-trodden after the Spanish conquest, they are intelligent and make splendid workers. They are pathetically eager to learn and if some of the missionary effort that is wasted in countries where the people make small returns were expended upon our Indian population, teaching them to read and write and instructing them in trades and industries there would be a rich harvest, so eager are these people to learn and so apt when they have an opportunity."

There is probably no country of larger and more valuable resources, practically untapped, than those of Bolivia. Señor Calderon pointed out its heavy production of tin is already known. There are other metals and minerals of untold value awaiting the touch of the pioneer with the wand of capital in his hand. Farther on there are vast grazing tracts and rich valleys in which tropical fruits are produced, more than can be used and with no means of transporting them elsewhere.

Oil Is Attraction

The magic word "oil" is luring American capital to the great petroleum fields of Bolivia, something of which Señor Calderon highly approves. It will mean further opening up of a vast region and employment for the Bolivians. The oil of Bolivia is of very superior quality. Some of it was sent to this country just as taken from the wells, and it was hard to convince Americans that it had not been refined. The Indians have used it for years, both for lighting and heating purposes.

Next the need for more people within its boundaries stands the need for an outlet to the sea. Indeed this is considered of primary importance since the settlement will come with the development of transportation facilities and a terminal connecting with all the nations of the world. And just here is the rift in

the lute so far as that part of South America is concerned.

Bolivia does not feel that the Tache Africa question can be settled until justice is done by assigning Arica to it. It formerly was Bolivia's port and it should never have been given up. Neither Peru nor Chile needs it and Bolivia has such need that it will in the last extremity resort to arms to enforce its claim.

Antagonism Prevents Agreement

One of the peculiarities of the situation is that Peru would be willing that Bolivia should have the port and so would Chile, but it is the feeling of antagonism between Chile and Peru that prevents their agreeing on this, according to Señor Calderon. Under the settlement which he favors, Bolivia would agree to pay both Chile and Peru the amount of indemnity which either would receive in case the plebiscite should be unfavorable to the losing country.

Solidarity among the American republics and no other alliances on this hemisphere should be the guiding thought in inter-American relations, Señor Calderon believes.

The common political fundamentals on which the American republics are based, as well as the economic and financial factors which have served to draw them together, make it essential for their best interests that they observe a policy of mutual respect and co-operative friendship toward each other, he said just before he left. During his long service as a diplomat

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EUROPE MUST REDUCE ARMS BEFORE RELIEF IS AVAILABLE

Washington Adheres to Sine Qua Non That Impoverished
Nations Must Disarm If Aid Is to Be Given

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—With members of the British Debt Funding Commission about to arrive in the United States to sit with the American commission; with George Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, arriving to give the Administration the inside facts of European conditions and policies; with a revelation of America's intent, up to a certain point, revealed by the President and the Secretary of State just before the holiday which gave opportunity for the mellowing of the adumbrated American policy, the stage is set for further in the outlines of a program for the active co-operation of the United States with other nations after the meeting of the premiers.

One demand which the Administration has always made a sine qua non will be rigidly adhered to and that is, if the European countries groan under a load of debt, of expense, of inflation, of paralysis of trade is to be helped out of this slough through the good offices of the United States, they will have to reduce expenditures for army and navy.

The Administration has been per-

FRANCE AGREES TO REDUCE GERMAN REPARATIONS TOTAL; BERLIN OFFERS 30,000,000,000 MARKS

Cuno Government at Same Time
Will Demand a Loan of
20,000,000,000 Marks

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Germany's offer to the Entente allies has been forwarded to Dr. Bergmann and Dr. Fischer, the German representatives in Paris, with the request to the powers represented in the conference of prime ministers that both be permitted to present them orally. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here is informed in a high quarter that no written note would be dispatched to the Entente but the proposals would be none the less official. The text of the instructions sent to Dr. Bergmann and Dr. Fischer is a closely guarded secret between Wilhelm Cuno and his Finance Minister and Foreign Secretary, Dr. Andreas Hermes and Dr. von Rosenberg, respectively.

The Monitor correspondent is informed authoritatively, however, that the German representatives in Paris have been instructed to offer the Allies total reparations to the amount of 30,000,000,000 gold marks. At the same time they will demand a foreign loan to the amount of 20,000,000,000 gold marks. Interest and amortization for four years will be held back and the balance of the proceeds of the loan turned over to the reparations commission immediately. Upon the expiration of the four-year period, Germany would raise two other foreign loans of 5,000,000,000 gold marks each, which would complete the reparations.

Guarantee Proposed

Germany proposes that a guarantee of interest and amortization shall be given by its financial institutions, industry and agriculture, either willingly or by compulsion. A pessimistic view of the proposal is held by both industrialists and political leaders. Hugo Stinnes says Germany's capacity of payment and generally revise the arrangements under the Treaty. It is to be feared that we have departed from this broad view of a comprehensive settlement, and the French insist on certain aspects of the problem which have perhaps a secondary character.

American Proposal Repudiated

This is to be seen in the reception given to American suggestions. This reception is profoundly discouraging. When first conveyed through the French Ambassador, J. J. Jusserand, it was repudiated and M. Poincaré in a recent speech rejected the idea of arbitration.

Some months ago France planned her hopes precisely on the Brussels conference, but the new turn of opinion is against technical examination, and even that American opportunity should sit on such a body. Various papers describe America as naïve. It is primarily a political attack. What would the United States have said if arbitration had been suggested when there were difficulties with Mexico? France is asked to bring down its credits to the level of Germany's capacity, but is invited to pay her debts to America to the extent of her obligations. Thus the proposal of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, was rather bitterly rejected.

The Temps says that reparations and debts are consecrated by treaties, and the rights of France cannot be abandoned. In short, any intervention, any establishment of an independent authority, is deprecated. Even the British plans are regarded as an attempt to divert the French from their purpose.

Two Further Facts Stand Out

Two other unpleasant facts must be added. It is considered certain that even at the moment when the Conference opens, the Reparations Commission will be invited by France to declare Germany in default in respect of the latter's coal shortage. This will give M. Poincaré another legal argument to add to the default of the timber deliveries. The effect will be unfavorable on the mind of Mr. Bonar Law. It is hoped that France will not carry out such an intention.

Again, there was on Saturday a meeting of ministers and experts at the Quai d'Orsay to elaborate the French project for seizing pledges. These pledges have already been indicated, but the fresh meeting seems to show that France has practically made up its mind. All signs point to rigidity on the part of France and it is difficult to see how French policy can be reconciled with the British desire for a general settlement.

Even the cancellation of French debts now makes no appeal to the French. Even that will not prevent the execution of the scheme for the exploitation of German resources. The outlook is frankly bad, though optimism must be maintained for the present. The comparative silence of the French press is in itself somewhat ominous, seeming to suggest that word of the moment is action not talk.

Sanctions May Be Debated

No desire to represent things in a favorable light can make The Christian Science Monitor representative state that the prospects of an accord are bright. Instead of finding a solution, the debates are likely to be about sanctions. The most illuminating statement on the French policy appears in the Temps and although it may not be officially inspired, it certainly represents the widespread French view. It is as follows:

1. Without contesting the importance of the inter-allied debts, without misunderstanding the merit of England in abandoning her credits, we believe that such arrangements must not exercise any influence on the decisions of the French Government, any more than they can change the immediate situation of the French Treasury.

2. We believe that France cannot reduce her credits on Germany except in so far as that reduction be com-

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pened by the diminution of the French debts to England and the United States.

3. We believe it would be useless and perhaps mischievous for the Conference to hear a representative of the German Government.

Question of Arbitration
If verbal explanations add nothing to the written projects of Germany, they are superfluous. If there are supplementary offers, why should not they figure in the documents.

4. We believe there can be no question of referring the reparations problem to arbitration by an international conference. Treaties cannot be considered scraps of paper.

5. We believe that the conference on Tuesday should first examine whether the Allies are in accord on the principle of no moratorium without pledges. If they are in accord, the deliberations can continue. If they are not, there is not a moment to lose, and the effects of the disaccord must be considered.

6. We believe that France, even in the event of a disaccord, cannot renounce the seizure of pledges. If the British Government disapproves that action, it will assume a heavy responsibility, for it will encourage German resistance. In the interest of Europe we hope that the Entente will exist, even if France is reduced to isolated action.

Mr. Bonar Law's Scheme Is Reported to Be Definite in Character

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The British Government's scheme for the settlement of the reparations problem which Mr. Bonar Law is to present at today's conference in Paris has not yet been made public here, but The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that it is definite in character and includes proposals for a large cancellation of German debts to England, subject to such a reduction in the demand upon Germany, as would bring the reparations total to a sum which that country could pay. The sum of £2,500,000,000 is freely named here as the possible ultimate amount to be required of Germany, plus the accrued interest at a low rate for two years, or such longer period as the payment might be deferred under a moratorium which experts are agreed must be concluded to enable payment of any kind to be obtained.

Allied Supervision

A further necessary condition is, of course, the provision of such a system of allied supervision of German finance as would insure that the breathing space allowed was really utilized to establish an equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure in Germany's budget, since without such balance no stabilization of exchange could be possible, and the termination of the moratorium would only find the Reich in a worse position than it was in at the time of its obligations.

The question of a loan comes second in importance, since to lend money to Germany before her internal budget was balanced would be merely to perpetuate the present basically unsound state of things, and to diminish the resources available for financial reforms, which are the only way back to stability.

The growing improvement in the financial position of the British Government disclosed by the official revenue and expenditure returns for the past nine months published here yesterday, materially strengthens Mr. Bonar Law's hands in putting forward these proposals, since it shows that the grave trade depression from which this country has not yet emerged does not prevent the carrying out of a policy which recognizes that it is more important to restore world trade than to ruin good customers by applying pressure for debts they cannot meet.

President Harding's Proposals

It is in this spirit that President Harding's proposals for the appointment of an international commission to ascertain the amount which Germany can pay are received here. It is in this spirit also that Stanley Baldwin has gone to Washington to negotiate for the funding of the British Government's debt to the United States.

That well-known writer, John St. Louis, publishes an appeal here in which he begs Americans "to help us to put the world of commerce straight." In this he expresses the sentiment largely entertained by the people of Great Britain in this matter. Unfortunately it has not yet been adopted by the French Government, though it has been adopted by the British.

Another Striking Article

In this connection the economist, John Maynard Keynes, yesterday published in The Westminster Gazette here, a striking article in which he points out that if France should be so ill-advised as to occupy the Ruhr valley and to administer the Rhineland, not only would it injure Germany industrially beyond repair, but it would put it out of its own ability to exact reparations of any kind. It would have shot its bolt, and Germany would then have nothing more to fear. "If she tried to push her occupation further, and further make herself more and more vulnerable and exposed to ultimate revenge."

This may be an undeniable fact, but it has not yet been sufficiently brought home in Paris to produce any tangible result. Today's conference meets, therefore, in an atmosphere which, although less cloudy than was the case at Genoa, is not yet one in which even the most sanguine diplomatist can at all clearly see his way.

Signor Mussolini Receives Copy

By Special Cable
ROME, Jan. 2.—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, has received a copy of Mr. Bonar Law's scheme for a solution of the reparations problem, which he has carefully examined. As England makes a careful backward glance, although it proposes to cancel only partial credits against allies, it is not yet known whether Signor Mussolini will make counter-proposals or accept the British viewpoint, in order to facilitate a speedy solution of the problem.

ARMS CUT BASIS OF AID TO EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

consulted with the British. Now the British are supposedly more able to pay than any other country.

However, if there is to be a plan worked out whereby the United States can help Europe, and if this plan includes reducing expenses of armies and navies, it is necessary to understand with Great Britain. Secretary Hoover, who has stated over and over again that Europe must reduce her armaments and reform her currency before the United States can act in her behalf, said yesterday:

"The continued maintenance of armaments on a greater than pre-war basis in the old allied states maintains political uncertainty, lowers productivity, and retards the balancing of budgets with consequent cessation of direct or indirect inflation. Disarmament and the constructive settlement of German reparations and the economic relations of states in southern Europe are the outstanding problems of the Continent and their adjustment to some degree will affect the progress of the rest of the world."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity—Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Wednesday generally cloudy, probably followed by snow or rain; moderate variable winds.
Southern New England—Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday cloudy and unsettled, probably followed by snow; moderate variable winds.
Northern New England—Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday unsettled, probably snow; moderate variable winds.

Weather Outlook
In the New England States and eastern New York, the weather will be fair and colder in the first instance, with snow or rain on Wednesday. In the Middle Atlantic States, fair weather Tuesday will be followed by unsettled weather Tuesday night and by rains or snows on Wednesday and colder thereafter. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast at and north of Point Judith, R. I.

Official Temperature

(S. a. m. Standard Time, 75th meridian)	
Albany City.....	28
Atlanta City.....	28
Boston.....	30
Buffalo.....	28
Chicago.....	34
Philadelphia.....	34
Pittsburgh.....	34
Portland, Me.....	30
San Francisco.....	46
St. Louis.....	30
St. Paul.....	18
Washington.....	28

MASSACHUSETTS FARM BUREAU SAID TO BE IN CRUCIAL STAGE

Future as Farmer-Supported Organization in State Depending on Events of Next Two Weeks

Events of the next two weeks probably will determine whether the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation is to have a future as a farmer-supported organization. The federation is now declared to be in a most crucial stage. With the third annual meeting of the state federation only two weeks away, the secretary-treasurer, who has been the only paid worker in the state organization, has tendered his resignation. Four months' salary is due him, and the failure of hundreds of members to pay their second or third years' membership dues has brought a crisis upon the executive committee.

A special meeting of farm leaders and officers of the federation has been called to consider the situation, and particularly to act upon a proposal of the retiring secretary that the office be maintained in charge of the present clerk, but that the task of leadership in the organization, the development of a business and legislative program, and the representation of the federation before groups of farmers be taken over by one or more voluntary workers, presumably officers of the organization.

The near breakdown of the state branch of the Farm Bureau Federation, in which so much enthusiastic confidence was placed two years ago, as a solution of all the farmers' problems, is due in large part to the failure of the federation to create any job for its own workers, and to the fact that the farm bureau became a co-operative buying and selling organization for feed and fertilizers. In both counties the organization continues strong. In other counties, where either such farmers' exchanges already existed, or where none have been formed, the only work for the organization has been the general, and largely nominal, support of the agricultural extension work carried on by the State Agricultural College through its county agents.

Lack of Extension Work

An observer of the movement from its start says:
An immediate weakness of the Farm Bureau Federation in Massachusetts was its separation from the extension work. In other states the county farm bureau is the unit of greatest support for extension work, practically the organization through which the county agent has definite public control for all publicly supported agencies. When the State and National Farm Bureau Federations were organized, therefore, in 1920, agricultural extension work had become a public educational effort, directed from the State Agricultural College. The county farm bureaus were revived on a paid membership basis for the purpose of affiliation with the state and national organizations.

Massachusetts farmers expected very definite results from the organization. Two years of depressing agricultural conditions have followed, and the apparent results of their organization have been slight in the eyes of the farmer. The middle western farmer, but frequently to the very real injury of the eastern farmer who buys western grain and meat and wool. At least, that is the feeling of the Bay State farmers who have paid \$5 annual fees and see no gain to them from the presence of the county agents.

GERMANY TO OFFER ALLIES TOTAL OF 30,000,000,000 MARKS

(Continued from Page 1)

reduce them. Briefly these terms were that France's allies and associated powers forgive it its debts. One of the most important Frenchmen declared it would be extremely difficult to find men to conduct an inquiry into Germany's ability to pay, who here will fail to see the Hughes' scheme the "open broad avenue of opportunity."

They described it rather as a "way which, on exploration, would be found very probably to describe a circle." In other words, they regard the reparation problem as an impossible task. The attitude of everybody concerned in it is well known.

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Unanimity Unheard Of
The result is it is extremely rare one finds even "men of the highest authority" who are not more or less under the influence of national theories. Such a thing as unanimity is not heard of in these days, when the question of German reparations is raised. Certainly it could not be expected in a commission in which is represented the British, Frenchmen, Italians, Belgians and Germans. Not even the Germans themselves are agreed on this point. Nor are the allied and neutral "experts" agreed, as was again shown last November, when the commission headed by J. M. Keynes and Jeremiah Jenks submitted majority and minority reports.

With the chance of agreement remote and at least reports—majority and minority—to be expected from a commission, neither of which reports would be binding on the governments concerned, there are many observers here who fail to see the Hughes' scheme the "open broad avenue of opportunity."

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MASSACHUSETTS FARM BUREAU SAID TO BE IN CRUCIAL STAGE

Future as Farmer-Supported Organization in State Depending on Events of Next Two Weeks

Events of the next two weeks probably will determine whether the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation is to have a future as a farmer-supported organization. The federation is now declared to be in a most crucial stage. With the third annual meeting of the state federation only two weeks away, the secretary-treasurer, who has been the only paid worker in the state organization, has tendered his resignation. Four months' salary is due him, and the failure of hundreds of members to pay their second or third years' membership dues has brought a crisis upon the executive committee.

A special meeting of farm leaders and officers of the federation has been called to consider the situation, and particularly to act upon a proposal of the retiring secretary that the office be maintained in charge of the present clerk, but that the task of leadership in the organization, the development of a business and legislative program, and the representation of the federation before groups of farmers be taken over by one or more voluntary workers, presumably officers of the organization.

The near breakdown of the state branch of the Farm Bureau Federation, in which so much enthusiastic confidence was placed two years ago, as a solution of all the farmers' problems, is due in large part to the failure of the federation to create any job for its own workers, and to the fact that the farm bureau became a co-operative buying and selling organization for feed and fertilizers. In both counties the organization continues strong. In other counties, where either such farmers' exchanges already existed, or where none have been formed, the only work for the organization has been the general, and largely nominal, support of the agricultural extension work carried on by the State Agricultural College through its county agents.

Lack of Extension Work

An observer of the movement from its start says:
An immediate weakness of the Farm Bureau Federation in Massachusetts was its separation from the extension work. In other states the county farm bureau is the unit of greatest support for extension work, practically the organization through which the county agent has definite public control for all publicly supported agencies. When the State and National Farm Bureau Federations were organized, therefore, in 1920, agricultural extension work had become a public educational effort, directed from the State Agricultural College. The county farm bureaus were revived on a paid membership basis for the purpose of affiliation with the state and national organizations.

Massachusetts farmers expected very definite results from the organization. Two years of depressing agricultural conditions have followed, and the apparent results of their organization have been slight in the eyes of the farmer. The middle western farmer, but frequently to the very real injury of the eastern farmer who buys western grain and meat and wool. At least, that is the feeling of the Bay State farmers who have paid \$5 annual fees and see no gain to them from the presence of the county agents.

GERMANY TO OFFER ALLIES TOTAL OF 30,000,000,000 MARKS

(Continued from Page 1)

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BIG ESTATE TAXES PAID IN PITTSBURGH

Assessments Upon Frick, Snyder, and Boggs Holdings Total About \$27,000,000

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2 (Special).—Not alone are the people of this country benefited by the philanthropy of its wealthy people, but they are benefited to a great extent from the possession of wealth by the wealthy. This benefit being through the collection of income and inheritance taxes. Despite methods employed by some to evade paying taxes imposed by the Government, huge sums are collected annually, and the money is being used in liquidating the enormous debts, contracted during the war, and in defraying the expenses of maintaining the Government.

In the Pittsburgh district alone nearly \$100,000,000 has been collected in the last four years by the Federal Government in inheritance taxes. During the same period the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has collected approximately \$3,000,000 for inheritance and collateral inheritance taxes.

The largest amount obtained from any one estate was that of Henry Clay Frick, the well-known financier and philanthropist. More than \$20,000,000 has been paid to the federal and state governments, while the payment of additional amounts are being withheld during litigation. The inheritance tax was based upon the valuation of the estate, which consisted largely of bonds and other collateral.

When Mr. Frick passed away the peak had been reached in the values on the security and stock markets, but soon afterward there was a gradual decline, and before the stocks and securities could be disposed of the values had shrunk 20 per cent. The federal government and the state, however, collected on the basis of the high valuation.

In addition to the payment of \$20,000,000 for tax purposes, the estate of Mr. Frick has paid or will pay out approximately \$15,000,000 more for charitable and philanthropic purposes. The amount of the payments for charitable and philanthropic institutions will be considerably less than the original estimate, owing to the shrinkage of the value of the estate from the inventory valuation, and the large payments for Federal and state taxes. The will of Mr. Frick provided for the payment of more than \$30,000,000 for philanthropic purposes.

The estate of Mr. Frick has probably paid more to the Federal government than any other estate in this country since the war. The nation and state received very little from the estate of Andrew Carnegie, Pittsburgh's wealthiest citizen, as he had disposed of the greater portion of it by philanthropic expenditures and by establishment of trust funds for his wife and daughter.

Another large source of revenue for the Government here was from the estate of William Penn Snyder, and it being estimated that the Federal Government will receive approximately \$5,000,000 from it. At this time the disposition of the will is in the courts, but the outcome will make no difference in the amount that will go to the federal and state governments.

The widow of Russell H. Boggs, a former department store owner, will have to pay \$1,800,000 out of her share from her husband's estate to the Federal and state governments. The only methods of ascertaining just how much money is collected from the estates of the wealthy residents by an examination of the accounts which are filed in the orphan's court here. Each estate must make a report to the court of the amount of money that it pays to both the Federal and state governments for taxes.

POULTRY SHOWN IN GREAT VARIETY

More Than 7000 Specimens at Mechanics Hall Exhibit

The "Back to the Farm" movement is receiving a boost this week. A monster farm yard has been set up at the very front door of urbanite Boston, and big throngs of Greater Boston folks are taking advantage of the opportunity to visit the exhibition of the Boston Poultry Association being conducted daily through Friday in Mechanics Building.

There is variety enough to suit the most fastidious. In fact, there are approximately 7000 specimens in the

show, according to W. B. Atherton, secretary and manager. The judges today will complete the award of prizes in the various classes, which include besides poultry, a mammoth exhibit of pigeons, rabbits and canaries.

Thanks to the poultry show, Boston today had its second "Turkey Day" within five weeks. The feature of the program was in charge of the New England Turkey Breeders Association.

Tomorrow has been set aside as "Veteran Fanciers' Day." Poultrymen who have been in the business 20 years or more will be the guests of the association. A feature of the show are the daily demonstrations by Junior Poultry Clubs.

Not only are New Englanders attending the show in numbers, but fanciers have come all the way from Canada and many distant points in the United States, including Florida and Kansas City.

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RICHES OF BOLIVIA AWAIT PIONEERS

(Continued from Page 1)

United States Must Lead
The United States naturally, because of its strong economic and political position, must be the leader in the Pan-American movement, Señor Calderón holds; but he is thoroughly convinced, from his years of careful study of the attitude both of the Government and people in this country, that its relations with the other American republics is founded on respect for the sovereignty and rights of the smaller nations of the continent and that American economic expansion to the south is not accompanied by any thought of imperialism or territorial aggrandizement. Alliances by any group of American nations, in his opinion, should be opposed on the ground that they might lead to political domination of some of the smaller countries by larger ones.

The Pan-American Union might be strengthened, Señor Calderón believes, so as to give it advisory power in the case of boundary and other disputes between American nations, with committees appointed to study questions at issue and render decisions subject to appeal of the governing board of the union. The interchange of professors and educational facilities among the American republics, with many more students than at present coming from Latin America to the United States, is one of the most important features of the work of the Pan-American Union, he says.

Any citizen of Massachusetts can obtain a free copy by writing to the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, 136 State House, Boston 9, and asking for "Apple Orchard."

APPLE RAISING METHODS AGE TOLD

Massachusetts grown apples are the subject of a 200-page book just issued by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture and announced by Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for that State. Each of the 11 chapters was written by an expert on the subject with which it deals. The book covers every problem confronting the grower, from the establishment of a new orchard to the correct packing of the fruit for the market.

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BIG OIL STOCK INCREASE
BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 2.—The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has certified that it has increased its capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, an increase coming from the surplus. The stock of the company is held by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

CANDY LUNCHEON SODA
8:30 A. M.—11:30 P. M.

Catherine Gannon
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Cream Chicken and Waffles
MASS. AVENUE AT BOSTON STREET—BOSTON

Wine Beer Save Honey—Wine Feltz Save Money.

Interest Begins JAN. 10

"If you would be sure that you are beginning right, begin to save."
The habit of saving money, while it stiffens the will, also brightens the energies.
Theodore Roosevelt

Deposits received by mail.

Home Savings Bank
INCORPORATED 1888
75 Tremont Street, Boston 9, Mass.

At the Request of Many of our Customers who were unable because of the Storm to come in we shall continue our

25% Discount Sale

until 5.30 P. M. Saturday, Jan. 6

This sale includes every article in our Store.

Walter M. Hatch & Co.
288 Boylston, at Arlington St. BOSTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rate at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NEW INDIAN PARTY FORMED TO WRECK EXISTING SYSTEM

Boycott of Government Failing, Extremists Will Enter Legislatures to Stay Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 2.—The formation of a new political party today announced from India is an important development in the struggle for complete independence which has been going on for so long. The present system of Indian government, which it will be remembered was introduced by E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, gives the elected Indians a large voice in the management of the affairs of their country with the possibility of increasing that voice by slow degrees, as their experience in the business of administration develops. This system was accepted by most of the older leaders of the Indian Nationalist Party at the time of its introduction, and the more influential of them are now members of the Government, while others of them in the Assemblies form the constitutional Opposition, which presses continually for the acceleration of the process of the Indianization of the Administration.

These men have failed, however, to carry the bulk of the politically minded Indians with them. Outside their ranks, the younger patriots have banded themselves together under the leadership of Gandhi, and have formed the extremist party, which has declared for immediate independence and has declined to have anything to do with either the elections or the Government as now constituted.

Passive Disobedience
Their policy of passive disobedience and "non-cooperation" swept up the crowd which the moderates had failed to capture. Their disobedience quickly ceased to be "passive," and the disturbances which attended their activities resulted eventually in the incarceration of most of their leaders. Gandhi himself is still in prison, but C. R. Das of Bengal—the eloquent president-elect of the Indian National Congress, which is now the representative assembly of those who stand for immediate independence—also Pundit Motilal Nehru, the highly respected leader from the United Provinces, were released some time since and returned to political life.

They see that the boycott of the Government has been a failure, and that the best hope of immediate independence for which they still stand is to get themselves elected to the central and provincial legislative assemblies, and thereafter to utilize all constitutional methods of opposition to wreck the existing system and to bring about "swara" (independence).

Hopes for Coming Elections
To this they have been able to convert only a minority of their supporters, and the recent session of the Indian National Congress at Gaya has consequently been stormy. But they have persevered, with the result that they have now formed a party of their own to further their aims. While the hitherto have won over the crowd, this party has carried the brains of the "Swara" movement. The fact that its leaders have gone to prison in the past for their political faith gives it an enormous popular influence. Its members are confident of their ability to win a large proportion of seats in the coming Legislative Assembly elections. Their entry into the constitutional arena offers a new test of the cumbersome system of check rather than countercheck, with its dual arrangement of responsibility known as "dualism," by which India is ruled under the Montagu scheme.

The movement parallels the Parnell stage in Irish history. Whether it succeeds or fails in its immediate object, it means that politics in India have reached conditions of a basically different character from those which have gone before. It is a transition evolution upon the way toward the eventual realization of what the Western peoples have won.

GREAT EFFORTS ARE MADE TO ENCOURAGE IRISH MANUFACTURES

DUBLIN, Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence).—Now that Ireland can be classed as an independent nation a big effort is being made to encourage the manufacture of Irish goods, and at the Mansion House, Dublin, re-

CHANGE IN ALIEN QUOTAS SOUGHT TO RELIEVE SHORTAGE OF LABOR

Manufacturers Outline Legislation Designed to Lower Immigration Bars to Relieve Industrial Crisis

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Immediate amendment of the immigration quota law so as to authorize the Secretary of Labor to let down the bars for particular classes of workmen needed by the Nation's industries, is urged by the National Association of Manufacturers in a program of legislation which that organization will seek to bring into being during 1923.

The report, made public by John E. Edgerton, association president, presents conclusions which he says have been reached after two years of intensive study of the immigration problem.

It asserts that there is a growing shortage of common labor, which prevents employment of many skilled workmen, and that there is little hope of correcting this situation under the present law.

Another amendment proposed to cure the labor shortage is one providing that quotas allowed the various nationalities should be fixed in terms of "net" immigration. Under the present law, says the report, there may be an actual loss in the total of aliens from a given country, because more may leave the country than are

cently there was exhibited under the auspices of the Dublin Industrial Development Association a very fine display of purely Irish manufactured goods, embracing almost every branch of Irish industry.

In his opening address the president of this association said that Irish industry was on the whole suffering from one of the acutest periods of depression that had ever existed in Ireland, and but for the liberal support of the Government in placing large orders many of the manufacturers would have had to close down entirely. This depression, he said, was attributed to the recent upheaval in the country and to the industrial stagnation in England, which on account of the economic interdependence of the two countries and the

passive disobedience and "non-cooperation" swept up the crowd which the moderates had failed to capture. Their disobedience quickly ceased to be "passive," and the disturbances which attended their activities resulted eventually in the incarceration of most of their leaders. Gandhi himself is still in prison, but C. R. Das of Bengal—the eloquent president-elect of the Indian National Congress, which is now the representative assembly of those who stand for immediate independence—also Pundit Motilal Nehru, the highly respected leader from the United Provinces, were released some time since and returned to political life.

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The movement parallels the Parnell stage in Irish history. Whether it succeeds or fails in its immediate object, it means that politics in India have reached conditions of a basically different character from those which have gone before. It is a transition evolution upon the way toward the eventual realization of what the Western peoples have won.

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UNIVERSITY WOMEN CAMPAIGN TO OBTAIN 50,000 MEMBERS

American Association Expansion Is Simultaneous With Extension of Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The pulling together of forces throughout the entire educational field in an effort to knit closely the various organizations for more conspicuous work finds its reflection among college women. Coincidentally with the amalgamation of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the Southern Association of Col-

lege Women into the American Association of University Women and the union of that group with the women of 16 other countries in the International Federation of University Women, comes an effort to bring the United States membership up from 15,000 to 50,000, the establishment of a new office, that of educational secretary, and the pushing forward of the organization activities on a more aggressive plan from the national headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The Washington House is one of four national club homes which have been established, the others being in Brussels, Paris and London and it is the plan of the federation eventually to have one in each capital city. The houses provide centers from which to carry forward the organization aim of promoting friendship and understanding among the university women of the world, thereby furthering their interests and developing between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness.

For two years the United States women have had a national clubhouse in Washington, but the present building at 1634 I Street, N. W., which was formerly the City Club, provides greater facilities than did the former building on H Street, and to it have been moved the organization offices.

Miss Louise Fitch has been brought on from Oregon to head the drive for 4000 new members a month from now until the annual convention next July in Portland, Ore. Miss Ruth French, the executive secretary, has her office here, and it is also the headquarters of the new educational secretary, Mrs. Frances Fenton Bernard, a graduate of Vassar College and a doctor of philosophy of the University of Chicago.

Work Includes Co-ordination
Special interest attaches to the work of Mrs. Bernard, since from her survey of educational conditions and needs of the United States it is expected to develop a program or policy which the association will consider at its annual convention. Part of Mrs. Bernard's work is to co-ordinate the educational activities of the 136 branches of the association, to watch educational legislation, and to co-operate with the national educational agencies in Washington.

Through her office there will be pushed as a national project the registering of trained women in order to bring these women in touch with local and outside business and professional opportunities. Programs are also outlined for local branches and the results of a number of surveys are being circulated with the idea of stimulating similar investigations by other groups.

The College Club of Madison, Wis., is studying co-operative houses for girls at colleges and universities, its report to be made available later at the national office. The Milwaukee Club studied the public school system last year and its findings will serve as a basis for other surveys. This year the Milwaukee Club is studying rural education. The St. Louis Club is now looking into the opportunities for self-help for women in colleges. Last year it made a survey of 114 schools and colleges to determine the essential expenditures of women in colleges and universities, this report now being filed at the national headquarters.

The report shows that the cost of tuition fees, room and board lies between \$300 and \$500 at 61 of 111 institutions, 55 per cent of the total. Six per cent of the institutions fall below this average and 39 per cent are above it. In the catalogues of 29 institutions the average expenses range from \$260 to \$1010, while 21 of these list extra expenses, such as books, dues, contributions, recreation, at less than \$200 a year.

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MOSUL QUESTION LEFT IN ABEYANCE

Turks' Inclusion of the Kurds in Their Claims Called on Ethnological Absurdity

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 2.—The further interchange of correspondence between Lord Curzon and Ismet Pasha has left the vexed question of Mosul once more in abeyance. The Turks certainly advanced every available argument in favor of their pretensions and their sudden aversion for war and conquest and new concern for the doctrine of self-determination were very sincere, would be a most hopeful augury for the future. Nor are they neglecting the possibilities of propaganda. In this connection the journalists at Lausanne and elsewhere are being as far as possible impressed with the justice of the Ottoman claims, particularly those relating to the status of the population.

As a matter of fact, the Kurds have not any valid ethnological claim. Their pretended three-fourths majority necessitates the classification of Kurds as Turks, which is nothing less than an ethnological absurdity. The Kurds have ever been hostile to the Ottoman Government and if the truth is told these untamed hill men do not want to be governed by anybody.

Perpetuation of Lawlessness
Failing a perpetuation of the state of lawlessness, in which they have thriven, the probabilities are that they will prefer Arab rule to that of the Turks. Economically the Mosul vilayet is dependent upon Mesopotamia, while as far as the much-discussed oil is concerned, its value is still problematical and everybody is assured of a fair share of its exploitation.

When the Turks profess their inability to support any further territorial losses, they carefully avoid the fact that three-fifths of the old Empire they have lost is mostly desert and consists of Moslem Arab lands, whose populations demonstrated a distaste for Turkish rule, taking up arms against it. Such arguments are futile and misleading. The trouble about Mosul is a certain strategic value and the fact that the demand for its retrocession hangs over the national pact. There lies the chief difficulty.

As has been repeatedly pointed out in this correspondence, the pact has developed from a pious expression of ambition into a national religious racial creed, almost as sacred as the Koran. Any modification of its terms will be violently opposed and accepted only after the hardest of bargains has been driven. On the other hand British insistence is not dictated by territorial considerations, or even by the value of oilfields. The Mosul vilayet's inclusion within the kingdom of Iraq has not been confirmed by a series of international documents. It is not easy to alter these, more so as the Arabs themselves obstinately opposed any surrender. Rectification of frontiers is, however, always possible. What is needed is a fair and reasonable settlement, which must be remembered is that Great Britain must have something to bargain with when the time arrives. Furthermore, it is necessary for the sake of future peace that the Kurds, who thus far have given up no claim of cardinal importance, should have their ambitions thoroughly deflated.

Yesterday's news from Lausanne was favorable to a continuation of the negotiations. This is all to the good, but it is the final attitude of Ankara that really matters. Meantime, it is interesting to note that the Kurds are adopting a new posture and are appealing for sympathy on the ground of the justice of their cause and the excellence of their intentions. There is, of course, always a certain public for this sort of thing, but the general opinion will consider that they have had their desert. As for the proposition of future good conduct on those who know the Kurds best will be most inclined to feel that guarantees are nevertheless imperative.

PACIFIC NATIONS HOLD CONFERENCE
TORONTO, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence).—That there are opportunities for Canadian industry to extend its trade in the Pacific, and that many Pacific countries are willing to purchase Canadian produce, were

statements of Thomas Roden, delegate of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to the Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu, who made his report to the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association here today.

He said Japan is experiencing similar social readjustments as in Canada. Japanese leaders have discovered they must import foodstuffs, and Canada should get a share of this export business. Many countries are changing from the Oriental to the Occidental ways of living; this creates a demand for the products of Occidental countries.

The idea of the Pan-Pacific Conference, said Mr. Roden, was to get the Pacific nations together in order that each might learn the requirements of the rest. Other matters were taken up with a view to bringing about a closer understanding between the nations.

FASCISTI EXPECTED TO ABOLISH TARIFFS
New Arrangement Would Give Italy Fiscal System Comparable to British Free Trade

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 2.—The startling statement has found publication here today upon the alleged authority of no less a person than the brother of Benito Mussolini, the Italian Prime Minister, that the Fascist Government contemplates the early abolition of important tariffs, thereby giving Italy a fiscal system comparable to the British ideal of free trade. Any such movement in large and highly protectionist a country as Italy would obviously be of very great importance, not only to Europe, but also to the United States.

It is a possibility that cannot be rejected offhand, in view of the far-reaching nature of the reforms which Signor Mussolini's Government has already undertaken—reforms which today's news shows included a reduction in stamp duties on numerous articles previously prohibitively taxed under Socialist influences. The perfunctory duty, which was 30 per cent on the retail price, for example, was yesterday brought down to 10 per cent.

Already wonders have been done and the reduction of 60 per cent today announced in railway transport rates on the route from the port of Trieste into Czechoslovakia is an earnest of Signor Mussolini's desire to decrease, not only the duties but also other charges, under which Italian trade has hitherto suffered so much.

MECCA MAY HAVE A RIVAL CALIPHATE

Considerable Interest Aroused by Report That Muhammad VI Is to Reside in Arabia

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Jan. 2.—The news that Turkey's deposed Sultan, Muhammad VI, has accepted the invitation of King Hussein of the Hedjaz to reside at Mecca has aroused considerable interest here. Though the Angora Turks have deposed Muhammad, both as ex-officio Sultan and Caliph, and appointed his cousin Abdul Medjid Effendi to succeed him, the former has so far refused to accept his deposition, and the question now arises whether he will try to set up a rival caliphate in his new home in Arabia.

There is certainly a precedent for his doing so. When, nearly 1200 years ago, the Abbasid dynasty murdered its way to the Caliphate, Abdurrahman, the sole survivor of the ousted Omayyads, founded the Caliphate in Spain, which lasted over seven centuries contemporaneously with the more famous Caliphate at Baghdad. People wonder, therefore, whether Muhammad VI will try to emulate this celebrated example.

Importance of Title
In considering what effect such action would have, it must be remembered that the Caliphate has been more a peg on which to hang political propaganda than a powerful religious institution. Indian agitators have used it effectively in their efforts to embarrass British rule and the Pan-Islamic movement generally has tried to revive the importance which was attached to this title in the early days.

Many Muhammadans outside Turkey, however, today do not recognize the Ottoman Caliphate which the Turkish Sultan, Selim I, brought from the last Abbasid Caliph in 1517. The majority of the rest do not worry one way or the other, except when political considerations renew their interest in an otherwise effete institution. Their real feelings were disclosed when Muhammad VI was forcibly deprived of his title by the Angora Assembly. No Muhammadan community of importance made any protest.

After all, why should they trouble about such a trifle as the forcible ejection of the old caliph? It is not the first time such events have happened. Indeed it has been the fate of two out of every five holders of the title. Even the possible establishment of the Caliphate at Mecca is unlikely to stir Islam to enthusiasm. For Mecca, though the center of attraction as a place of religious pilgrimage, has never been the seat of the Caliphate which wandered from Medina to Damascus, Baghdad and Cairo before finally settling down in Constantinople.

When all this is said, however, it remains true that if Muhammad VI does intend to embarrass his successor by maintaining his claim to the title his action might have important consequences. Among other things it would serve to show the fundamental nature of the differences still existing between the Arabs and the Turks. Last but not least it would help to open the world's eyes to the way in which the Turks, who only number some 5,000,000 all told, are trying to bluff the western powers into believing that they are the mouthpiece of the whole Muhammadan world.

FORE CAMPS FOR GIRL SCOUTS
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Two hundred camps for girl scouts are to be opened in various parts of the country next winter. Mrs. J. S. Rippin, national director of the Girl Scouts, Inc., has announced.

ORATORY PROMOTED FOR LAW STUDENTS
DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence).—A national oratorical contest for students of American law schools is being arranged by the citizenship bureau of the American Bar Association, according to R. E. L. Saner of Dallas, chairman of the Committee of American Citizenship of the American Bar Association. The bureau has been established, Mr. Saner said, to promote the contest.

Activities of the bureau during the current collegiate year are devoted to conducting oratorical contests among American schools, to consist of the public discussion of prescribed subjects in the field of American constitutional government and good citizenship," Mr. Saner said.

MOSSE'S January SALE OF FINE LINENS
Beginning Tuesday, January 2nd
EVERY January, to make way for the new year's new merchandise, Mosse clears house. The price reductions are so radical as to make early selections advisable.

Table Cloths and Napkins, Sheets and Pillow Cases in fine Linen and Percale.
Linen Towels in great variety of designs and sizes.
Bath Towels and Bath Mats.
Decorative Linens and Bed Spreads.
Colored Breakfast Sets and many other articles.

This is a wonderful opportunity to make up a trousseau of fine linens at remarkably little cost.
Because of the very low prices, it will not be possible to reserve or exchange goods.
These are remarkable values for those who have waited for such an opportunity and who make prompt selections.

Beginning Tuesday
MOSSE INCORPORATED
730 FIFTH AVENUE N.Y.
AT FIFTY SEVENTH STREET
LINENS

The Sale of White—
Is an invitation to see many things that are new—
And to share in some genuine savings.
This is a sale of practical wearables and home needs—
In which Wanamaker standard grades are featured.

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SYSTEM AT ELLIS ISLAND HELD TO RESULT IN ABUSES

Visitor From England Tells of Incompetence and Neglect in Treatment of Father

How her father had been abruptly remanded to the hospital on Ellis Island in July of 1921 and forced to remain there for several days without any attention, practically foodless and comfortable, finally passing away as a direct result, she charges, of ruthless neglect, Miss Louisa Vidler of 41 Bickersfield Street, this city, reluctantly relates.

Miss Vidler, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said yesterday that she would tell the story of her father's experience and her own on Ellis Island in the hope that it would lead to repetitions of such experiences as theirs being made impossible in the future to other visitors to the United States.

A native of Scotland, Miss Vidler and her father were residing in Yeomans House, Oxford, Eng., when they decided to visit daughter and sister, Miss Emily Vidler, in Boston and then go over into Canada.

Accordingly, world-wide passports were obtained for James Vidler and his daughter, Louisa, who was to accompany her father as his attendant. It was decided to ask for world passports because plans to visit Canada and perhaps other countries, involving altogether a rather extensive trip, were considered at that time by Mr. Vidler and his daughter. They did not want to have to apply for other passports when far from home and familiar conditions, so they got passports general, that of Mr. James Vidler being No. 358,132.

Applied for Passports

Late in June they applied to the American Consulate-General in London for passports general which are required to be made use of for entry into this country even for an extended visit as was the intention in this instance.

The Vidlers were told from London that they must apply in person and that they therefore proceeded from Oxford to London late in June of 1921 and secured audience with a representative of the United States Vice-Consul in London. Mr. Vidler's application for a visa for the passport he had was No. 9348 and he paid the first fee, \$1, on his application, and \$1 on that of his daughter.

Miss Louisa Vidler says that her father had a personal interview with the Vice-Consul and that he had made it very certain he should never become a public charge in the United States and that he was able to conform with all medical regulations. Thereupon, some few days later, the Vidlers received their world passports marked as duly visited by William N. Carroll, United States Vice-Consul in London.

On July 8, they sailed, father and daughter, as first-class passengers on the Red Star liner, Finland, for Southampton. Miss Vidler occupied first cabin, No. 166, as disclosed by marks on her trunks and bags.

The voyage, she says, was uneventful, her father enjoying the experience and making personal acquaintance with the ship doctor, who was on the vessel for that voyage replacing the regular medical attendant who was on his vacation.

At quarantine the United States medical men boarded the vessel and passed Mr. Vidler and his daughter without a word. With news of Miss Vidler's astonishment when a United States immigration official ordered that her father be detained "for observation" in the Ellis Island hospital.

Action Protested Against

"I protested," declared Miss Vidler, in describing her intentions at the time. "I protested. My father was thunderstruck. He had passed the United States Vice-Consul in London, the examination at the Finland, the examination aboard the Finland, protested and the ship's doctor protested but all in vain.

"We remained overnight on the vessel which had docked by this time and received every attention and loving care from the officials and crew. We hoped for better things. My sister failed to meet us on landing, but friends in New York did and there was no reason that I can think of that led to our being singled out except that my father required assistance in walking."

Miss Vidler goes on to tell how next day they were "loaded aboard" a little immigration hospital, where all sorts and conditions of wandering humanity who were knocking at the door of the Republic. They were all obliged to stand with the exception of Mr. Vidler for whom his daughter had provided a steamer chair.

"We were berded together like cattle, or under worse conditions," said Miss Vidler, telling of her first experiences in the United States.

At Ellis Island, Miss Vidler says her father was taken from her. It was on Wednesday. She was not allowed to see him that day but was taken to another building where women of every class were assembled. She says that about 30 women were housed in the room she was shown to and that they were made to retire in some canvas bunks, or hammocks stretched on tiers of three in the room. She declined to be thus housed and slept in a chair.

Permitted to See Father

Next day she was permitted to see her father who had been placed in a bed in a ward where men of every race and clime were on cots. She said her father had not been confined to his bed, but that she had cared for him and he usually sat in a chair. She said that the hospital attendants would not bother with her father and so they thrust him into a cot. There he remained until Friday when his daughter went to the head physician on the island and demanded care for her father. She said that his face and hands had not been washed and that he complained of the most ruthless neglect of all his wants. The daughter's protests were vigorous. The doctors were aroused and Mr. Vidler was given a better couch. His daughter was allowed to care for him, but she said it was too

late.

"I knew that the experiences in that hospital, where the attendants were not real attendants, but were the merest makeshifts, had been too much for my father. My sister calling to see us could hardly get to me nor me to her because of the officiousness of attendants who wanted to control our conversation or so it seemed."

Miss Vidler said that meantime she had been given better quarters in the women's building, but that she could not sleep in the bed because of vermin. Nor eat the food because of the way it was served. She said that on the Monday of the seven days she spent on the island, her father was placed in a room with one other occupant when it was seen by the doctors that he was failing.

Complained of Hunger

Miss Vidler said that her father told her on the Friday previous, two days after being placed in the hospital ward, that "I'm hungry. I've had nothing to eat." In this ward a screen was placed around Mr. Vidler's bed where the devoted daughter had stirred the feelings of the doctors in charge. There she was able to care for him but the changed conditions in his life had made a visible effect.

She said that on Monday after her father had been given a better room she warned the attendants that she should be sent for should any change take place. On Tuesday morning she went to see her father and was told that he had passed away at 4 that same morning.

Miss Vidler said: "I know that neglect was the cause. I was urged to demand satisfaction but there is not satisfaction for what I went through on Ellis Island. I only tell this story in hope that it may be of some influence in bringing about better conditions there."

NEW TRANSFORMER STOPS EXPLOSIONS

Westinghouse Engineer Films Oil With Nitrogen

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 2.—Walter M. Dann, an engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., has perfected an entirely new electrical device by which danger of explosions in power stations using large transformers is eliminated.

After working on the problem of transformers for several years in which he seemed to get nowhere, the idea came to him that by taking an inert gas, nitrogen, out of the air and placing it at the top of the ordinary oil-filled transformer, it would be possible to prevent explosions which have caused havoc in many large power stations. Large transformers which are used in all high voltage lines to "step-up" or "step-down" the current are filled with oil to carry away the heat generated in the inside coils. By a combination of circumstances, even though the oil is especially prepared so as to prevent a very small fire and explosion risk, serious disasters have been caused by the bursting of the transformers.

The plan worked out by Mr. Dann consists of filling the transformer case above the oil level with nitrogen gas, a harmless and inert gas, lies over the top of the insulating oil like a blanket and prevents the forming of an explosive mixture with the oil vapors arising from the oil. An ingenious device of simple design attached directly to the transformer generates a constant supply of the gas. Automatically filling the space above the oil level with the protecting layer of nitrogen, no oxygen, which is the element needed to produce the explosions or start a fire, can enter or be present in the tank.

BRITAIN DEVELOPS ITS AIR SERVICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 7.—By establishing a separate Ministry of the Air, with its civil and fighting departments, Great Britain, despite what the opponents of this policy say, has secured at any rate one valuable result: aeronautical matters are considered in a special and particular sense, and all that concerns them is brought into one picture on which attention can be concentrated.

The main object of the Staff College is to create a school of thought, to study the fundamentals of air strategy and tactics, to teach officers all that pertains to the duties of staff officers. The Royal Air Force, being a new creation, at present suffers from the defect that it has no Staff College men, these, of course, having been through either the Naval or the Army Staff College before taking up air work. It is now sought to remedy this.

The R. A. F. College is an extraordinarily efficient establishment, for it had the greatest advantage of making an absolutely fresh start unhampered by old conventions and habit. Under Air Commodore Brooke-Popham, an old army Staff College man, it is a remarkable success.

COURT DISFRANCHISES ESQUIMAULT SOLDIERS

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 18 (Special Correspondence).—Soldiers of the Permanent Force of Canada, stationed in Esquimaux, outside Victoria, have been disfranchised by the Esquimaux Municipal Court of Revision. Representatives of the soldiers announce that they will fight the case to the highest courts in an effort to get back their votes which they have enjoyed in the past. The Court of Revision ruled that permanent force soldiers were not citizens voluntarily giving their time to the service of the State.

For that reason the soldiers were not allowed to present certificates of

military efficiency instead of paying the road tax as in the past. Some men who had paid the road tax were disfranchised on the ground that they lived in barracks and, therefore, were not householders. The soldiers do not object to the payment of the road tax, but assert that according to the law they have the right to vote without paying the tax. For that reason they are appealing the case to the civil courts.

TEXAS LEADS IN ROAD WORK

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Texas is leading all the states of the Union in the construction of good roads, according to officials of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, who have been in Texas and other



Henry A. Dix

New York Manufacturer Who Has Virtually Given His Prosperous Business to His 400 Employees

of their industry which has served to build up an enterprise.

The founder of Henry A. Dix & Sons Company, maker of nurses' and maids' uniforms, house and porch dresses for women, has turned over the entire business to his 400 employees; that is to say, his workers have been favored by a plan whereby they acquire the valuable property without paying for it outright. In addition to this action, which he hopes may be emulated by others, Mr. Dix lends to his former employees \$250,000, charging no interest, to enable them to have sufficient cash capital with which to carry on an establishment with approximately, it is said, an income of \$1,000,000 a year.

DALLAS WILL TEST ZONING ORDINANCE

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The city of Dallas will continue its legal fight to enforce the city zoning ordinance, designed to restrict residences and business houses to certain designated areas. The ordinance was brought into the courts when an application to erect a business building in an area set apart for residences was refused. The applicant for the permit sought relief in the courts, and the Court of Civil Appeals held the ordinance invalid. In that it is violative of the state Constitution, which "guarantees to every citizen the right to use his property as he sees fit as long as he does not interfere with the rights or privileges of others."

The city claims that its police power gives it the right to protect residential districts from encroachment of industrial enterprises. It is preparing to take the case to the state Supreme Court. A former ordinance was held invalid by the state Supreme Court.

LINKING UP HIGHWAYS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 16 (Special Correspondence).—The Provincial Government intends to start the construction of the transprovincial highway to provide a road completely across British Columbia next year, according to an announcement made in the Legislature by W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works. The route of the new highway has already been surveyed.

Most of the necessary road already is in existence but must be linked up in places. The stretch from Hope to Princeton is the largest distance that must be bridged, he explained. When the road is complete it will be possible to motor from Vancouver completely through the Province and then across the new Banff-Windermere road into Alberta.

BIG COAL IMPORTS

Under the stimulus of the strike, the American market was made highly attractive to outside coal exporters in 1922. In consequence, since the initial shipment of 370,000 tons of Hastings un-screamed coal from Wales on June 27, up to the end of the year 1,527,172 tons of have been coal have been landed in Boston. It required 234 vessels to transport this coal from England, Scotland, and the provinces.

End-of-the-Year SALE

Involving reductions on pre-Christmas stocks and many special purchases.

KINGS PALACE
610-612 7th St., Washington, D. C.

MANUFACTURER TURNS OVER BUSINESS TO HIS EMPLOYEES

Henry A. Dix Advances Money to Run Business—300 Workers Will Buy Concern Out of Profits

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—"I most sincerely hope that my act may establish a precedent in the business world," modestly observed Henry A. Dix to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "as it is my belief that loyal employees should be given opportunity to reap the reward

concern possible, and it is my idea also to go into the business world and show to employers the practicability of the plan so amicably worked out by my father."

The idea of the unique sale may be said to date back to the gentle and kindly influence of his mother. Ten years ago she induced my father to establish immediately, instead of waiting until later, by his will, a hospital in the town of Millville, N. J., where we first settled upon arrival in America. Father took so much pleasure from the good accomplished by this institution that it led him in 1920 to give to the Young Women's Hebrew Association his fine country home at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., to be used as a summer home for city working girls. He donated a fund of \$100,000 for its upkeep, and pays the association rent for the one house on the property which he occupies.

No Interest Charged

Father's third and biggest act is to sell his prosperous business to those having limited means, and advancing them enough cash, charging no interest, to enable them to carry on for the present.

Salaries have nothing to do with any part of this concern. And let me add that I am a firm believer in the idea that no profit-sharing plan can be successful unless the matter of wages is independent of whatever profit-sharing plan an employee may be receiving. Six directors in the new organization own all of the common voting stock, but in addition all those employees in the rank and file who already have been three years or more with the concern have been allotted common stock A of \$100 par value bearing 7 per cent dividend.

The so-called rank and file will pay for shares not from their wages, but by having the new corporation credit them at the end of each year with 20 per cent of the amount allotted to be applied toward the purchase of stock. The allotment of stock to employees under the new regime ranges from \$500 to \$2000, according to position and length of service. One of the shareholders is a Negro who has rendered faithful service.

How Controlled

Included in the purchase of the Dix business by employees are the buildings in Millville, Bridgeton and Somerville, N. J., together with all the machinery, equipment, merchandise, trade marks, trade name, as well as the stock and equipment of the New York City plant at 116 West Fourteenth Street, where the headquarters will continue to be maintained.

The new company, incorporated under the laws of New York State, is to be controlled by seven men who have held responsible positions with the old company and who now constitute the board of directors. The officers and their length of service with the former Dix firm are as follows: George F. Reiser, president, 25 years; Samuel Frank, vice-president, 14 years; Ralph Waltem, treasurer, 20 years; Fred E. Frank, secretary and general manager, 11 years; Leslie L. Miller and I. M. Nixon, directors. The name of the seventh director has not been given out as yet.

The capital stock of the Henry A. Dix & Sons Corporation is \$750,000.

FEDERAL COURTS ARE CONGESTED

20,000 Cases in New York Pile Up With Only Three Judges

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Lawyers and court officials point to the acute congestion at present characterizing the federal courts in this district in which more than 20,000 cases of litigation are piled up with only three judges to handle them, and calendars two years in arrears. Six district judges are called for, and it is estimated by the United States attorney's office that there are enough criminal cases alone to keep three judges busy for at least a year.

A report on the congestion situation is to be taken to Washington this week by Judge Henry Wade Rogers of the Circuit Court. One of the highlights in the situation is the fact that of the 8476 criminal proceedings pending last

year.

Business Free From Strikes

The retiring manufacturer came with his family to the United States from Russia in 1892—30 years ago—having acquired quite a fortune in Europe in the retail dry goods business. He says the business he built up in this country is not the biggest of its kind, but he points with satisfaction to the asserted fact that it is the only one in which employees work only five days a week and the only one of its kind that has always been free from strikes.

Mark H. Dix, former treasurer of the business now operated by employees under the new name of Henry A. Dix & Sons Corporation, said: "My heart will continue to be with the organization, and I shall be willing to accept whatever salary our former employees wish to give me. I purpose giving all the time and attention to the

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Reductions in Every Department

June, 1195 were Volstead act cases. The court in handling criminal cases has just about, it is said, kept pace with the run of an average of about 2500 new cases a year. Bankruptcy proceedings have, according to report, increased 150 per cent—from 1767 pending in June, 1920, to 4405 pending June, 1922. Admiralty cases have increased 32 per cent from 2406 in 1920, to 3500 in 1922.

It is alleged that a case in equity involving patent infringements, copyrights and trade-marks cannot be brought to trial under 15 to 18 months, while lawsuits holding damages and breaches of contracts are likely to wait two years.

BRITAIN STUDIES HIGHWAY PROBLEMS

Canal Across Scotland Planned to Cut Costs of Railway Transportation

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Much is being talked and much written in the daily press about canal and road plans for providing work for the unemployed. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor therefore called at the offices of the Ministry of Transport to ask as to the probabilities of any of these schemes materializing under Government auspices.

One plan is that which has gained a certain amount of publicity through a speech of Sir Ian Hamilton in which he advocated the construction of a canal to link up the two great Scotch firths, the Firth of Forth on the east, with the Firth of Clyde on the west. This scheme, it was pointed out, would probably be of far greater strategical than commercial value. The idea was propounded during the war but nothing came of it, probably as it was felt that the war was bound to be concluded before the canal could be.

Asking as to road schemes and Lord Montagu's suggestion of a 50,000,000 loan for new roads, The Christian Science Monitor was told that, like everything else, the matter could be boiled down to one of economics. The Road Board had not got more money than it could spend, and if it were saddled with a 50,000,000 debt to pay back or on which interest would have to be paid, it would not help matters. It is quite recognized by the Ministry of Transport that the whole question of road construction and maintenance is in a state of transition, owing to existing roads being used to a greater extent and to carry greater loads than was ever dreamed of by the original makers.

In a paper read before the Institute of Transport a few months ago, Colonel Bressy stated that the road engineer had to give proof of unexampled adaptability in order to transform the immemorial road system as cheaply and rapidly as possible to meet the demands of forms of transport bearing no resemblance to the traffic of 30 years ago. A few instances sufficed to show this. On the Queen's Drive Road out of Liverpool, originally constructed for light vehicles only, 1,500,000 tons passed in a year. On portions of the Great North Road the traffic in the last 10 years had increased by 290 per cent. In and around London the London General Omnibus Company are running 3000 motor omnibuses with an aggregate horsepower of 100,000 and carrying nearly 1,000,000,000 passengers yearly.

Stretches of road are in hand all over the country. One of these, the Roman road from London to Dover, is very interesting, as it has taken over 1600 years to complete; the missing length over Swancombe Hill is being restored where the gradients were made so steep that horses could not face them, thus causing the road to fall into disuse and ultimately to vanish from view.

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BUSINESS BASIS FOR PRISON ASKED

Kansas Warden Urges Legislature to Send Earnings of Inmates to Their Families

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 23 (Special Correspondence).—M. F. Amrine, warden of the Kansas penitentiary, has proposed to the coming session of the Legislature that it place the prison on a business basis and use the profits for the relief of the destitute dependent families of the prisoners. In a report to Gov. Henry Allen, Warden Amrine shows that the prison receipts could have been brought to a total of \$512,259 and made a net profit of \$78,145 in the last year if the prison had been permitted to charge a reasonable price for its products.

The prison has a big coal mine and furnishes the coal free to the state institutions. The market price for the coal was \$5 and \$6 a ton during the year. The prison does not give a penny. If it had charged only \$5 a ton the total receipts would be \$356,548 from the coal alone in a single year. The prison has a big brick plant but it furnishes the brick free to the institutions. If it had been permitted to charge a cent a brick, the market price for its brick it would have collected \$34,860 from the brick furnished last year. The twine plant is operated at a profit, the last year showing a net profit of \$23,570 on the 3,000,000 pounds of twine sold to farmers of the State.

The proposal of the warden is that the prison be allowed to collect about the standard market price for whatever materials it produces and furnishes either to the State or the institutions. This money would more than pay the cost of operation, and the profits would be known as the earnings of the prisoners.

"The man who gets sent to prison is not the only sufferer," said Warden Amrine. "Frequently he suffers less than the members of his family. He has good care, a good place to sleep, good food and plenty of it and good amusements. But he frequently leaves a wife and several children at home without a penny, and they must depend upon the county or charity for food, fuel, and clothing."

"Why not take the profits which this institution could make and allow each prisoner with dependent families a certain wage per day? The money would not be paid to him but to his family. He could earn extra money by doing more than the allotted task for each man and could increase his allowances which his family would receive."

"A man who does wrong should be punished. But the State is wrong in punishing to even a greater degree the innocent members of his family. We have one particular case, a man who forged \$70 worth of checks. He has a wife and three children. The wife and three children suffer more than does the man. If we could take the earnings of this man, in the prison and pay them to the family, it would be of real value to them and reduce the demands upon the county and charitable people for their support."

FILIPINOS PLAN SINKING FUND

MANILA, Nov. 30 (By Mail to The Associated Press).—The setting aside of \$1,000,000 annually from the Insular Treasury until independence is granted in order to provide sufficient money with which to pay the United States for military and naval establishments and other claims upon the withdrawal of American sovereignty is the plan of Representatives Brillantes and Sison embodied in a bill just introduced in the House.

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STATE LEGISLATORS READY FOR A BUSY 1923 SESSION

Questions of Taxation, Prohibition and Labor Are Found in Many Bills Affecting Massachusetts

Taxation, legislation affecting the City of Boston, laws concerning the rights and duties of women in public and industrial life, prohibition enforcement and labor legislation are some of the questions expected to engage major attention from the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, which opens its 1923 session tomorrow.

Corridors of the legislative halls at the State House were busy today with arriving members from various parts of the Commonwealth. Clockroom lockers were dusted off, and the desks of the representatives and senators were given their final polish preparatory to receiving the usual piles of legislative documents.

Politically both Houses are preponderantly Republican. In the last election the Democrats gained two Senate seats making the political division in that body 33 Republicans and seven Democrats. In the House the Democrats gained several seats, now holding 79 to 160 for the Republicans, with one seat to be filled, probably by special election.

Tomorrow will be given over to organization. In the morning there will be political caucuses for the selection of candidates for presiding officers and for leaders on the floor. It is expected that Frank G. Allen, Senator from Norwood, will again be president of the Senate, and that B. Loring Young, Representative from Weston, will continue as Speaker of the House. There are indications that the Democrats will select another floor leader than Edward F. Harrington, Representative from Fall River.

Women Ready to Serve

With the common purpose of proving that women can perform the duties of legislators, Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson of Brockton and Mrs. Susan D. Fitzgerald of Boston will take oath as representatives in the Great and General Court. Miss Donaldson is a Republican, but her debt to the Republicans in her constituency is not overwhelming because there were many who opposed her election. Mrs. Fitzgerald is of Democratic allegiance, but she was elected in a Republican ward and by virtue of many Republican votes. She has been mentioned as a possible candidate for Democratic floor leadership.

Both Mr. Allen and Mr. Young, anticipating that they will again preside over their respective branches, have their committee lists virtually completed. This has necessitated considerable study of the particular abilities of members in view of the changed membership in both houses. Sixteen of the members of the last term are returning again in the House there are more new members than there are veterans of the last session. There are, however, several who have served previously in the Legislature. So far as the gist of proposed legislation goes the pre-session filing of bills has been slow. The speakership, however, with members on hand to do the filing, and the state printer will be kept busy for the next few days. Thursday noon the Governor will deliver his inaugural address, which will create issues and lay before the General Court the executive wishes with respect to legislation.

Municipal Legislation

There are, however, several issues in prospect that will stand out above the general mass of proposals advanced. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, promises to provide the Legislature with considerable work, and there will be other questions affecting Boston involved in petitions from individuals and organizations. The keynote of the Mayor's program will be greater "home rule" for Boston.

Charter changes will be agitated both with respect to the election of members to the City Council and the make-up of that body. Several street projects, involving widening and construction will be presented and questions concerning the revenue of the City of Boston will be raised in legislation.

In the bill of the Woman's Party for a general establishment of equality for women as workers, with respect to the industrial laws, and as citizens, with respect to the courts, there is a potential storm center. Women are divided on this proposition, one school holding that this complete equality is an essential corollary of political equality, and the other school contending that laws protecting women in industry should not be swept away. The League of Women Voters will propose a jury service bill for women similar to the one evaded by the Legislature last year.

Labor legislation promises to play no small part in the session. Manufacturing and industrial interests are strongly organized against the minimum wage law, and a petition has already been filed to repeal the 48-hour law. The report of the special recess committee which has been studying the minimum wage law and the unemployment problem is expected to contribute valuable information in this fight.

Taxation Most Important

The question of taxation will be a controlling consideration. The burden has about reached its limit and legislative approval of money spending will be checked by this consideration. To this problem the special commission on municipal taxation and expenditures will bring valuable information and recommendations designed to establish more equitable taxation. Some new distribution of taxation to meet the cost of a highway program is anticipated among other revisions.

Prohibition enforcement will come up for consideration. It is expected, through the Brimbleton Bill, which would establish the Massachusetts standard for intoxicating liquor as the same as the Volstead Act instead of the useless 2.75 per cent standard. It

is expected, also, that there will be the usual memorials for modification of the Volstead Act.

A new state prison should form another important issue. The Commissioner of Correction has urged a new institution outside the city and Mayor Curley has a proposal for the establishment of the prison on Long Island in Boston harbor. The attention directed to this question last year by the fight made for a new prison by Lewis Parkhurst, Senator from Winchester, is expected to give impetus to the plan this year.

Many Other Questions

Beyond these general problems the committees on revision of the savings bank and foreign bank laws and on a state university are expected to provide important issues. The petition by a resolution favoring a national constitutional convention, the issue of the election of judges, the bill providing that the Attorney-General shall be a member of the bar, are only a few of the other interesting questions that will come up for legislative decision.

SCHOOL BUILDING PLANS ANNOUNCED

Boston Committee Proposes Three-Year Program

Plans for a three-year building program, including a petition to the state Legislature for a special building appropriation, will probably be adopted by the Boston School Committee this month, with a view to meeting the increased school attendance of the last few years. This, together with building operations now under way, is expected to meet the abnormal conditions brought about by the growth in school attendance, the practical cessation of building activities during the war, and the difficulties of building operations since.

The new program is to be based upon reports of masters of school districts and head masters of high schools, now in the hands of the business agent, William T. Keough, as to the condition of the schools. Although the committee is just finishing a special building program of three years for which special appropriation was made by the Legislature, the demands for education have far exceeded the calculations. However, Boston children are better cared for than those of any other large city, says John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent, as every child has a full time seat.

Co-operating with the policy of the School Committee Mayor Curley has ordered the School Case Commission to proceed at once to let contracts for the construction of buildings already authorized. These contracts have been held up for some time by reason of the high prices but realizing that this is working to the disadvantage of the children the Mayor has ordered that they be let at once so that building operations on all of them can be begun in the spring. It is expected that the \$1,000,000 high school building to be erected on Dunbar Avenue, Dorchester, will be begun early next month. Work on several intermediate or junior high schools will follow soon after.

BOY WINS AWARD

IN CANNING CONTEST

ORONO, Me., Jan. 2.—Roger M. Luke of Buxton proved that a boy is able to can fruit as well or better than a girl when he was last week awarded the prize in the canning contest, one of nine conducted at the University of Maine here to determine state champions of the Girls and Boys Agriculture and Home Clubs. Other winners of first awards in the ninth annual contest were Cedric L. Ranger of East Wilton for flint corn raising; Rutillus H. Allen, Jay, for sweet corn raising; Mary E. Reed, Winslow, for poultry raising; Gilbert T. Stubbs, Bucksport, for pig raising; Leo M. Staples, East Surry, for potato raising; Blanche M. Graves, Bowdoinham, cooking and housekeeping; Mary P. Hunter, Topsham, for gardening; Glenna Starbird, South Paris, for sewing.

The Maine Central Railroad gave cash prizes to all club members in attendance.

LYNN SHOE COMPANY MOVING TO LOWELL

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 30 (Special).—The high cost of labor and frequent

disagreements with the unions are given as reasons for the removal of the Lane Shoe Company from this city to a plant in Lowell. The Lane company, suspended manufacturing operations in this city last Thursday and will remove its plant to the old Federal shoe factory in Lowell next week. The firm has been manufacturing a low priced shoe in the Vamp Building at 7 Liberty Square in this city for the past two years.

Members of the firm declare that it has been found impossible to compete with outside firms, because the grade of shoe manufactured will not admit of the scale assessed by the unions of this city. Too frequent strikes is another cause assigned for leaving the city. The firm has already tendered its resignation as a member of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association.

RAILROAD MOTOR CARS ADVOCATED

New Hampshire Service Board Says Income of State Lines Must Be Increased

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 31.—Recommending the use of motor cars on railroad branches that are little used, the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire, in its annual report to the Legislature, says the income of the railroads of the State must be speedily increased if they are to be continued under private management. Of two ways to accomplish this, raising rates and reducing operating expenses, the commission favors the latter as the "most desirable" and "only practicable" method.

"If they cannot be operated under private ownership and management, they will be taken over and operated by the Government. Whether this will ever come to pass, it is certain that the railroads, especially those of New England, at this time are headed in that direction. Private capital cannot be procured to run the railroads unless they can be made to pay."

"It is pleasing to note that the net income of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the six months ending June 30, 1922, has so far improved that it was able to pay its fixed charges in addition to operating expenses out of its earnings. Hence, if the strike which went into effect on the Boston & Maine Railroad should close the year 1922 without adding to its deficit, the report says: 'One or two men at most would be all that would be necessary to run a motor car, whereas a regular train has to have an engineer, fireman, conductor, and baggage men. Motor cars have been operated in European countries and in some of the southern and western states and we believe it would be worth while, at least, to give them a trial in New Hampshire.'

FARMER GOVERNMENT TO MEET PARLIAMENT

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The first session of the Legislature since a former Government assumed the administration in Manitoba will convene on Jan. 11. This will also be the first time in the history of Manitoba that the Government will be composed of other than the historic Liberal or Conservative parties, the new Government being of the recently organized Progressive Party, led by John Bracken, the Premier.

Among the questions that will probably be discussed are educational matters, the status of the Public Utilities Commission, which, although ordered dissolved by the Legislature last year, is still existent; the alleged bribe of \$50,000 offered to R. W. Craig, attorney-general, by liquor interests to slow down in the enforcement of the prohibition law; reorganization of the Manitoba provincial police force, and general taxation problems.

CUNARD TO BUILD PIERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The construction of eight steel piers, it is reported, will be started by the Cunard Terminal Corporation within a few months. The piers, which have been proposed as a means of diverting some of the loading that now congests the east side of the North River, are to be built between Westchester and Jersey City. Each one will be 350 feet long and will accommodate a larger number of freighters than any now on the Jersey side.

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Sir Robert Horne Rose to Position by Own Efforts

Scottish Knight Followed Chief Into Political Exile in Recent Elections

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Everyone who knows Sir Robert Horne likes him. He has a frank, open countenance, keen eyes, which often twinkle with humor, and the canny look of the proverbial Scot. In repose he has a solemn air, so that one thinks of him as better suited to the pulpit than to the rostrum. This may be because he comes of the sturdy Puritan stock, which has produced so many famous divines. He is also a son of the manse. He is endowed with force of character and strength of will. Patience and endurance, and a strong sense of duty



By permission of The Daily Express
Caricature of Sir Robert Horne

have also contributed to his success. He has depended entirely on his own efforts.

After gaining high honors at a Scottish university in the school of mental philosophy, he settled down to an academic career at a Welsh university. He was an excellent professor, but politics had a stronger lure for him than the life of a don, and after being called to the bar, he graduated himself in the tariff reform campaign in the early years of the present century, finally standing as a candidate for Parliament in the elections of 1910.

He was not successful, but he attracted sufficient public attention to be offered important administrative work during the war in the Transport Office and at the Admiralty. In 1918 he won a seat in Parliament and his advance was extraordinarily rapid. After occupying a minor post in the Government as a Civil Lord of the Admiralty, he rose to be successively Minister of Labor, President of the Board of Trade, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

His promotion was largely due to the high opinion which Mr. Lloyd George held of his abilities, and although not very similar in character to the two men before the fact, Sir Robert owed his title to his chief, and when the Coalition fell he was one of the Conservative Ministers who followed Mr. Lloyd George into exile. Like Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Robert underestimated the strength of the separatist movement in the Conservative

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Party, and great was his amazement when the famous Carlton Club meeting passed the resolution which gave the Unionists freedom.

Had Sir Robert gone with the majority on that occasion he would have been certain of high office in the present Government. As it is he declares that he is still a Conservative, and although he sits in a detached position with other Unionist former ministers, who like himself signed the note protesting against the break-up of the Coalition, as an act of disloyalty to Mr. Lloyd George, the writer thinks he will soon find his way back to the Treasury bench.

In private life Sir Robert Horne is witty and amusing, and his gift of conversation, with his quips and repartees, makes him a welcome guest at a political dinner. His humor is of the Scottish kind, which the unsophisticated Englishman does not always understand, and his local patriotism is of that fierce Celtic sort which so frequently amazes a Londoner.

PATRIOTIC MEETING PROPOSES TO STRIKE AMERICANISM NOTE

A patriotic meeting will be held in Symphony Hall, Boston, Thursday evening, Feb. 1, at which Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, U. S. N., retired, and C. S. McGowan, Chancellor of the American International College of Springfield, Mass., will be the speakers.

The object of the meeting is to set forth the broad issues confronting the United States today, and to strike a note of stalwart Americanism. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Loyal Coalition, 24 Mt. Vernon Street.

Men and women prominent in the social, financial and business life of Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Providence and other parts of New England have accepted invitations to sit on the platform. Invitations are also being extended to governors of the New England States, the Mayor of Boston, the commanding officer, first corps area, the commanding officer, Charlestown Navy Yard, and the heads of all patriotic societies in the vicinity of Boston.

BOSTON JAPANESE AS GUESTS OF HONOR

Merchants and students from Japan now in Boston will be honor guests at a reception to be given by the Japan Society of Boston, Cyrus E. Dallin, president, at the Copley Plaza, on Friday evening, Jan. 5. In Japan the New Year's celebrations which form the biggest festival of the year, last from Jan. 1 to Jan. 5. On the latter date the emperor receives foreign guests. It is at this time the Japanese feel more keenly their separation from the homeland just as most peoples do at Christmas, and it has therefore been the custom for several years, even before the society was formed, of Miss Jessie M. Sherwood, secretary, to give a reception to these Japanese in Boston at that time.

The program this year will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Onaga of Japan, temporarily in New York who will present a Japanese play and other numbers typical of the Far East. About 200 guests are expected to attend. Besides the president and secretary, they will be received by the vice-presidents of the society, the Rev. Dr. Thomas van Ness, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, and Courtney Crocker, and Endicott Mearns, treasurer.

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TARIFF EXPECTED TO CAUSE REOPENING OF TUNGSTEN MINES

People of Boulder County, Colorado, Discern Great Opportunities for New Boom

BOULDER, Col., Dec. 18 (Special Correspondence).—Nederland, center of the tungsten mining region of Boulder County, where more of the metal has been mined than in any other place in the United States, expects to see its mines and mills running again in the next two months. The new tariff rate on imported tungsten, together with the increased costs of mining in foreign countries, indicate the revival of the local industry.

Foreign ore has been shipped into the country since 1918 at a total cost of from \$6 to \$7 per unit of 20 pounds. This price included mining and shipping costs. Ore from Boulder County has been quoted at \$11 to \$12 per unit in the eastern markets. This competition resulted in the closing of all local mines. The recent imposed tariff of \$7.80 per unit will make the imported ore cost from \$13.80 to \$14.80 per unit, and will make profitable once more the local production of tungsten ore.

As the large stock of the foreign tungsten is used, the mines in Boulder county will supply the new demands of industry. The Wolf Tongue and Vasco mines, two of the largest in the region, are expected to begin operations before Feb. 1, according to V. I. Noxon, editor of the Boulder County Miner and Farmer. Both companies have become associated with eastern firms since 1918. All of their output will be utilized by the eastern firms when mining operations are resumed.

Increased Cost Abroad

Revival of the industry rests, too, upon the increased cost of production of the foreign ores. Tungsten, one of the heaviest metals, does not wash away when eroded as common sediments do. In the earlier stages of its mining, it is picked up off the ground, or mined in placer deposits like gold. All ore in Boulder County was originally mined in this way, but when the surface deposits gave out it was necessary to follow the veins into the ground. This increased the cost of production enormously.

Mines in China that have been supplying the most of the imported ores have now come to the same stage in the industry. Consideration of the inferior grade of the foreign tungsten, the increased cost of production, and the new tariff rate, indicates that the local mines will have little competition in supplying the demands of the eastern markets.

Nederland will not experience the same sort of boom with the resumption of mining as it did in the early years of the war when the demand for tungsten was far above the supply. At that time the population of the town increased from 400 to about 3000 in less than six months. The country between Nederland and Lakewood,

site of the Primco Company Mine, was riddled with prospectors' diggings. The Wolf Tongue and the Vasco Mills at Nederland were never quiet. The mines and mills employed about 1000 men.

Steady activity on the part of about 20 reputable producing mines and five large concentrating mills succeeded the boom days. This ended abruptly in the summer of 1918 when all activity ceased. Nederland reverted to a population of between 300 and 400. When the Vasco and the Wolf Tongue re-open, they will employ about 50 men between them. Renewed activity will gradually lead to increased employment.

LEADERS TO SPEAK TO WOMEN VOTERS

Four speakers are announced by the Boston League of Women Voters for January, as follows: Miss Sarah Wambaugh, formerly of the secretariat of the League of Nations, who is to speak on "Mending Frontiers," at league headquarters, 3 Joy Street, Jan. 18; Renton Whidden, chairman of the recess committee on minimum wage and unemployment of the Massachusetts Legislature, who is to speak on those questions on Jan. 19.

Miss Florence H. Lucomb, who ran for city council in the last election, will give a review of that election at the first of a series of forum meetings on Jan. 25, and Mrs. Mary A. Moran will be speaker and guest of honor at a luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, Jan. 24. Mrs. Moran has just returned from four years of relief work in Europe.

FRESMEN WIN RAISE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A strike of 3000 book and job pressmen in New York City has been averted with the acceptance by Printing Pressmen's Union No. 61 of the employers' offer of \$6 a week increase, effective Jan. 1, making a minimum wage \$50 weekly and practically wiping out cuts of past two years. George L. Berry, international president of the union, will ask wage increases for 8000 pressmen in three other local unions next week.

SHIP TAKES 66 DAYS FROM ORIENT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The steamship Lord Byron which has arrived with a cargo of dates, docked 66 days after the steamer left Basrah.

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TAXATION EXPECTED TO LEAD ISSUES IN MAINE LEGISLATURE

Tightening of Prohibition Law and Highway Problem Also to Be Taken Up at Coming Session

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 2 (Special).—The eightieth Maine Legislature will convene in biennial session on Wednesday, and on Thursday, Gov. Percival P. Baxter will deliver his inaugural address. It is expected that he will make taxation the primary issue, and recommend a number of specific economies. He will further have some important suggestions to make on the highway situation, and probably will make certain proposals tending to tighten the enforcing of the prohibitory law.

Two years ago the Senate was Republican in its entirety and the House contained 16 Democrats, but this year there are three Democrats in the Senate of 31 members, and 25 Democrats in the House of 151 members. For the first time, there will be a woman member of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Dora Pinkham of Ft. Kent, a Republican.

Presiding Officers

Frank G. Farrington of Augusta, formerly Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, will be elected president of the Senate. He is the third man in Maine to have wielded the gavel in both branches of the Maine Legislature. Mr. Farrington has for sometime been spoken of as a possible Republican candidate for Governor in 1924.

Frank H. Holley of North Anson will preside over the deliberations of the House. He has been prominent in the councils of the Republican Party and has been an important factor on the Legislative Budget Committee. There are two Indian representatives in the Maine Legislature, one each from the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes. Two seats are reserved for them in the rear of the House, which they occupy but a short time, however. They are permitted to present the needs of the respective tribes before the legislative committees, but have no voice nor vote in the general assembly. Years ago the Indian representatives used to journey to the capital city on foot, in war paint and feathers, but now they make the trip in the railroad train attired as other citizens.

Four state officials, the Secretary

of State, Attorney-General, State Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture, are elected by the Legislature, but these will be no contests this year, as the four incumbents are up for re-election and there is no opposition. There are 22 lawyers in the Legislature.

Department Consolidation

A Legislative Recess Committee, known as the Cole Committee, has been at work for sometime on a plan to consolidate some of the state departments and to suggest various economic plans in the conduct of the various divisions. The report of this committee is awaited with much interest by the Legislature and it is expected that this will occasion a prolonged debate in both bodies. The House of Representatives is practically a new body, as but 38 of last year's members have been returned. Ten of the senators-elect were members of the last House of Representatives. The large number of Democrats in the House will probably lead to members of the minority being placed upon some of the leading committees.

It is expected that the railroads will again come forward and ask for a reduction in taxes. This occasioned a long debate at the last session of the Legislature. It is generally admitted that the request for tax reduction made two years ago was just and reasonable, but it failed by reason of tactical mistakes on the part of the railroad management. The railroad business has improved greatly within the past two years and perhaps some of the members may feel, on this account, that there should be no tax reduction.

The water power question is likely to again come to the front, and some legislation for water storage probably will be aired at length. In this connection it is likely that Governor Baxter, in his opening message, will present some suggestions. There is also likely to be a prolonged debate on the subject of the direct primary, as bills will be introduced into the Legislature for its repeal. The general subject of taxation will be the paramount issue, however.

SHOE WORKERS' OFFICERS NAMED

New Amalgamated Organization to Begin Work at Once

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 30 (Special).—Complete official returns of the national election of the first officers of the newly organized Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, polled Dec. 11 in many of the large shoe centers, resulted in the choice of Walter B. Fogarty of local 24 of the United Shoe Workers of America, at Rochester, N. Y., to head the organization as general president, according to announcement made here by the resident committee which is directing the union's affairs pending the induction of the new officers shortly after the first of the new year.

James P. Coleman of the Lynn Cutter local 62, of the United Shoe Workers of America, was elected the first general secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated. A total of 1900 votes were polled according to the officials' tabulation and of these, Mr. Fogarty received 942, defeating C. Porter Dean, also of Rochester, N. Y., who is credited with 503, and Ernest Henry of the Lynn Lasters local, who polled 442. The fact that Henry's local did not participate in the election probably had some effect upon the total of his vote. In the Boston district, No. 4, Frank Fransozo was elected council representative. John Creighton of the Independent Edgemakers local was elected council representative in the Salem district, No. 2. Louis Ammeling of Rochester, N. Y., will represent that district, No. 7, in the council, while in the Chicago district, No. 8, Bert Thompson was elected representative. The St. Louis district, No. 9, will be represented by Daniel Curley of Jefferson City, Mo.

In three districts the local unions declined to participate in the election. These were Haverhill, No. 1, where members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are still debating the advisability of uniting with the new organization, and districts 5 and 6, which cover the Greater New York and Philadelphia territory. General Secretary-Treasurer Coleman has sent notice to all the general officers-elect of the new organization, informing them of their election and announcing a meeting of organization which is to be held in Boston within the next fortnight. It is probable that the five members of the resident committee will at that time turn the affairs of the union over to its new executives.

BRITISH SOLDIERS SOUGHT FOR CANADA

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Lieut.-Col. R. Innes, director of agriculture of the Soldiers' Settlement Board of Canada, has sailed from this port for India and Egypt to urge demobilized British soldiers in those countries to settle in Canada. He took with him a series of motion picture films showing farm life and conditions in the orchards of British Columbia and in the Niagara district of Ontario.

Colonel Innes will make no agreement with prospective settlers in connection with lands in Canada, but will explain in full the possibilities of farming in this country. After covering India he will proceed to Egypt. The Dominion Government's effort to secure settlers from among demobilized soldiers follows that of the British Columbia government, which recently brought a number of former officers of the British Army in India to this Province.

DIVINITY SCHOOL OPENS IN TURKEY

Protestant Ministers to Be Trained at Robert College

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU LONDON, Dec. 5.—Amid all the anxiety and doubt in Constantinople a fine example of Christian internationalism has come into being, even during the last few unsettled weeks. This is the School of Religion for the training of religious and social workers, which has been established by the American Board and Robert College with Dr. F. F. Goodsell as president and Arthur Pye as dean.

The experiment has a double significance just now. On the one hand, here, by the courageous opening under the leadership of Dr. Goodsell, who worked long in the middle of Cilicia at Marash under the American Board, and is an accomplished Turkish scholar, there is provided a center for training just at the moment when nearly all the other colleges where Americans were training Armenian Protestant pastors, have been destroyed. Not only will the School of Religion be able to supply the need, but it will have the additional advantage of being thoroughly international, where ministers will be trained alongside teachers and social workers.

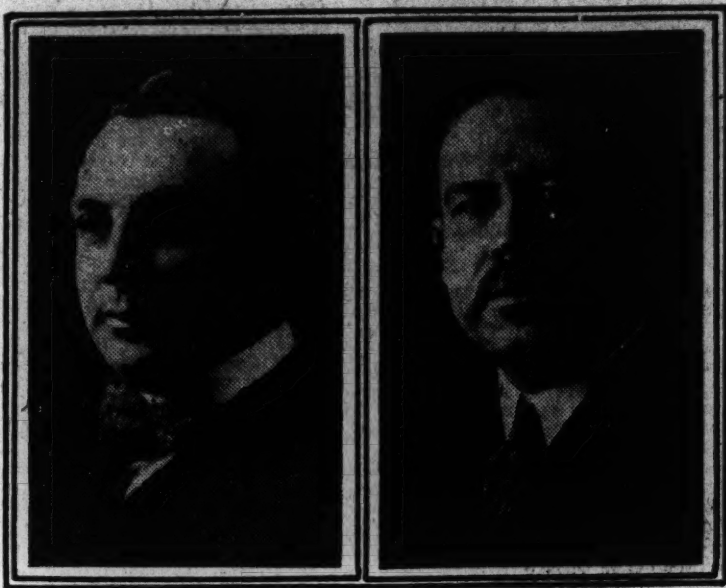
MAINE "MIDWAYS" DECLARED IMPROVED

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 2 (Special).—Regarding the movement among agricultural institutions to prevent the sale of hard cider by farmers and to procure the abolishment of the objectionable midways at agricultural fairs in New England, Frank P. Washburn, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture, says that at the present time these conditions do not exist in Maine. During the past few years the so-called "midways" at Maine fairs have been undergoing a purifying process until now all the objectionable features have been eliminated. The tendency to withhold the State stipend from fairs that are not properly conducted has had the effect of improving the exhibition conditions. Commissioner Washburn has also been personally interested in bringing the Maine fairs up to a higher level, and has personally advised the officials of many of the associations, and visited most of the fairs to see that the proper conditions are maintained. Commissioner Washburn says that, while there may be some isolated cases where hard cider is being sold by farmers, his travels over the State reveal that the practice is far from common and little, if any, known in the State.

CLOSING OF COTTON MILL IS ANNOUNCED

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 2.—The Jenckes Spinning Company has decided to close the old United States cotton mill in Central Falls and transfer the machinery which includes 58,000 spindles to the company's plants in Gastonia, N. C., and Drummondville, Quebec. Unfavorable manufacturing conditions and inability to meet southern competition are given as the reasons for the company's action. The Jenckes Spinning Company controls two large plants in this city, employing over 4000 persons, which are not affected by the decision.

NEW JOHNS HOPKINS BUILDING BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 2.—Plans for the construction of a new chemical laboratory at Johns Hopkins University, to cost approximately \$600,000, have been completed. The new building will be the second of a group of four to be built.



Men Who Will Preside Over Incoming Maine Legislature—Left, Frank H. Holley, Who Will Be Speaker of the House. Right, Frank G. Farrington, Who Will Be President of the Senate.

EXPLOITATION OF ESCORIAL AS SUMMER RESORT PLANNED

Winter Snows Have Caused Minor Leakages in Roof and Several Frescoes Have Been Damaged

MADRID, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—A double surprise has been sprung on cultured and sensitive minds in Spain by two pieces of news that have followed fast upon each other concerning the Escorial, the leviathan piece of architecture, built in the sixteenth century by Philip II as "a palace, a monastery, and a tomb," which is known for its immensity and its gloominess, with its internal treasures, to every visitor to Spain, where it is called "the eighth wonder of the world." This grim mass of granite stands at the foot of a spur of the Guadarramas, bleak and bare, and travelers to and from Paris and the north see it from the train—to the right when going south—almost always except in spring and summer with snow about it.

However, about 30 miles from Madrid, there has been a strong tendency of late years to frequent the locality in the winter for the sake of snow sports on the neighboring slopes, and in the summer for country pleasures, authors and artists particularly favoring it. Without doubt it is the historical sentiment that attracts, and that must be a consideration now. The two pieces of news that disturb all those who have a jealous pride for the Escorial are, first, that the fabric has been so much neglected that there are signs of the roof giving way and that leakages through it actually exist, with the result that some of the treasures have been damaged; and, second, that a great concession is about to be made to a company, formed specially for the purpose with British and American capital, to exploit the Escorial as a show place on a grand scale with hotels, sports grounds, casinos, theaters and all the rest. An American in Madrid has made the exaggerated comment that the idea was to turn the district of the Escorial into a "Spanish Coney Island."

In regard to the first item of news it can be said at once that there is a certain measure of truth in the sensational reports which cannot be explained away, but that at the same time the telegrams sent to foreign

ATTACK MADE ON STATE DEPARTMENTS SEEK APPROPRIATIONS TOTALING \$45,666,242.81

Civilian Service Advocated in Place of Military

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—As the result of a conference which has just been held on the subject of the establishment of civilian service as an alternative to military service in Switzerland, a petition has been drawn up to be forwarded to Parliament for which signatures will be sought until January next. This petition reads as follows:

Impressed by the war and its results, many of our fellow citizens today regard not only war but preparations for war as opposed to the higher interests of the country as well as of humanity. A still greater number, without holding this view, are deeply concerned at the penalties inflicted upon men who refuse military service from motives of conscience and who would gladly serve the community in some other way.

The system at present in force in Switzerland is that every able-bodied male citizen has to serve for a certain period each year, from his twentieth to his forty-eighth year, for the first 12 years in the "elite," the next eight years in the "landwehr," and the last eight in the "landsturm."

WOMEN SEEK EIGHT-HOUR LAW Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—A campaign to put eight-hour day and the minimum wage laws for women on the statute books of New York will be started by the Women's Joint Legislative Committee, at a conference on Jan. 4 at 10 a. m. at the Women's Trade Union League here.

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WOMEN OF ULSTER ASSISTING POOR

Lady Carson Heads Movement for Model Houses—Child Welfare Studied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU LONDON, Dec. 5.—The "Ulster point of view" seen through the eyes of the leading women of Ulster has, as yet, hardly found public expression. Yet, from that angle of observation much may be learned not only of the position of the present problem but of its handling and of the potentialities of the future.

On a recent visit to Belfast a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was enabled to come into contact with some of Ulster's leading women and thus to hear directly how they are making their answer to the challenge of events.

Among these are Lady Craig, wife of the Premier of Northern Ireland; Lady Londonderry, wife of Ulster's Minister of Education; the Duchess of Abercorn, Lady Carson, Mrs. Chichester, and Mrs. McMurdo.

Lady Craig is giving a personal service to numerous committees for social work from her new home in the grimy gray castle just outside Belfast. She is at present throwing herself into the work of finding means for the relief of the dependents of loyalists killed or injured during those unhappy events. Every detail of this work comes under her personal supervision.

Better Homes Movement

Lady Carson is another of the band. Her affection for "the shawley women"—that is, the women in industry who in Northern Ireland substitute the traditional black shawl for a hat, when outside the home—is a sentiment not of London growth and Lady Carson would do much to promote their true interests and happiness. And these, she thinks, can be furthered by the provision of more and better houses, more playgrounds, gardens and schools for their children. She spoke in glowing terms of the model cottages erected for and inhabited by the shipyard men, a little out of Belfast.

The Duchess of Abercorn, another leader of women's work in Ulster is also characterized by her tireless energy in the task of social reform. One of her chief interests is in the education of girls, especially in the methods of employment of leisure and thus we find her as provincial commissioner in Ulster for the Girl Guides' Movement which comprises some 3000 members. The Duchess is also president of the Straban (Co. Antrim) Child Welfare Centre; president of the Maternity and Rescue Home in Belfast, as well as president of the large and active political society, the Ulsterwomen's Unionist Council.

Her interest in infant welfare is shared by Lady Londonderry, daughter of Viscount Chaplin. A keen sportsman and a great political hostess, Lady Londonderry also finds time for much civic work both in Ireland and in England, where she is justice of the peace in Durham County.

Women in Parliament Active

But apart from the influence of these ladies of society, the needs of Ulster have reared a number of other women who are helping to shape the future of their country. Of these, none have greater scope than the two women members of the Northern Parliament, Miss Dehra Chichester, representing Londonderry County and Borough, and Mrs. Julia M'Murdo, M. D. for South Belfast. Previously Lady Mayoress of Belfast for some five years, Mrs. M'Murdo has had wide experience in civic work and in her opinion it is on the lines of women's work for women and children that much may be done to foster an era of peace and happiness in Ulster. She pointed to the silent influence of the child welfare centers where working women meet their fellow women—whether Protestant or Roman Catholic—on common ground. This is a rare occurrence in Ireland. She also indicated how the women's point of view as to recreation and playing fields, public health and education, is being emphasized in Ulster both on the Corporation and in the Northern Parliament.

The impression left by personal contact with these women leaders is that the future has much in store for "the six counties," for now that opportunity gives scope for the application of local knowledge to local problems the women of Ulster—as the men—are putting into practice theories founded on a broader basis than party politics.

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Increasing Taxation Problem Spurs Searchers for Solution

Growing Burden to the Average Man Is Shown in Practically Every Form of Expenditure

Taxation, or the cost of Government as it comes knocking more insistently at the door of each man's home, has grown to mean more than it ever did before in the history of the United States and is causing increasing study on the part of those who are interested as to when the summit will have been reached and a downward movement begun. In connection with this the statement of Henry F. Long, commissioner of the Department of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts, who estimates roughly that the average man's taxes take from him, everything considered, about 20 cents of every dollar he earns, is most significant.

Commissioner Long's observations are interesting and, coming from an authoritative source, must be taken as a fair and conservative reckoning of the problem as it affects every man today, in this State at least. It is interesting also when it is remembered that Commissioner Long has just added that the income tax exemption in Massachusetts be lowered from \$2000 to \$1500 thereby increasing the average man's taxable income by \$500 or an outlay of \$7.50 more than under the present regulation.

Insist It Is Too Low

There are not wanting men who think they know something about taxation today who will insist that 20 per cent is too low an estimate of what the average man pays in taxes, direct and indirect each year, of his income for government. Some men insist that 33 1-3 per cent is more close to the real inroad into the average man's pocket book by taxation today.

Average Man, let that be his name, with a wife and two children, with an average house which the Boston assessors have valued at \$5000, pays at \$24.70 a thousand dollars, \$125.50 in taxes on his real estate to the city. He must also pay about \$25 for his water tax and then \$2 as a poll tax and \$3 addition for a special poll tax levied annually for five years when the State paid the soldiers of the World War a bonus of \$100.

Then Average Man finds that to be upright and truthful and bear his full share of the public burden, he must pay \$37.05 on his neat little sedan car on which he had to pay a federal tax of \$75, or 5 per cent, when he bought it. Average Man, before the board of assessors, is asked how much above \$1000 his household furniture is worth. He studies and tries to remember what the living room and bedroom sets cost 10 years ago, when a kindly assessor asks what he "supposes" the stuff would bring sold second hand. That makes a difference, and Mr. Average Man's face brightens when he finds the assessor is disposed to be reasonable and that what his household furniture is "worth" is taken to mean what he could get for it as it stands in his house. Any Average Man's \$2500 or \$3500 worth of household "fixings" will rarely bring \$1000 at forced sale and that being the case he is through disburbing at City Hall.

An Average Collection

The City of Boston has \$192.55 of his hard-earned salary! And that is only an average collection from an average Bostonian for city taxes. Then Average Man steps across Court Square to 40 Court Street where he figures out his State income tax of 1 1/2 per cent. This on an income of \$3500 a year with a personal exemption of \$2000 for himself and \$500 for his wife and \$250 each for his children amounts to \$7.50. This he pays.

A whirl along Tremont street to the Little Building at Tremont and Boylston in that same little sedan car brings Average Man to the offices of the Internal Revenue Collector. Here in the march of offices, where that a deduction of \$2500 is made from his salary of \$3500 as a married man's exemption. Then he is allowed a further exemption of \$400 each for his two children, or \$800 more. This \$3300 exemption leaves him obliged to

pay on a net income of \$200 taxable at 4 per cent, or \$8.00.

Average Man finds that 10 per cent charges are made by the Government on telephone and telegraph messages over 15 cents for the upkeep of the government of the United States.

A visit to the local motion picture house or a Boston downtown theater shows Average Man that he is still paying Uncle Sam 10 per cent in addition to what he pays for such enjoyment.

A glance at his overcoat which will soon need replacing has grown more intelligent than of yore and he thinks of the Fordney-McCumber tariff which will add 24 cents a pound for the cloth and 40 per cent ad valorem on the goods which go to make up the new garment will be for the Government. He realizes that this is just part of the cost of the coat for there are tariffs on the lining, thread and even the buttons. The button holes cost him the tax the tailor has to pay on his business and what the journeyman has to pay on his affairs.

Every Time Commodity Moves

Average Man finds that every time a commodity moves a tax is added. It hits him everywhere and from unseen sources. He even now has to pay 50 cents a ton tax on the hard coal which is mined in Pennsylvania.

Average Citizens, awakened by receipt and payment of his tax bills from city, state, and nation, which amount to \$208.05, sees that to support Government he must not only pay all of his own taxes, but demand of the authorities that they compel other citizens to do their part lest he pay it for them. He begins to talk of the duty of taxpaying by everyone to divide equitably the burdens of the Government. He recalls the way poll tax paying was flouted in Boston for so many years when collections of poll taxes were not more than 33 1-3 per cent of the total. He knows how public sentiment was somewhat awakened and that the collections mounted to over 80 per cent. He knows that some men had to pay the millions of dollars lost the city in the years when politics thwarted rightful collections.

Average Citizen reads that a member of the city government is proposing to make it illegal for the city to turn off the water in apartments the owners of which are in arrears on their water bills. He recalls the recent investigation into the collection of water bills where it was found that more than \$500,000 had been owed the city for five years, in many instances. He recalls Mayor Curley's summing up of this phase of a citizen's duty to city, state and nation when he said: "The city cannot exist and meet its obligations if taxpayers resort to what Governor Latta, the commission expresses the opinion that the citizens of the State desire to continue the acquisition of 'public open spaces,' while there are such places to acquire."

MORE PUBLIC LANDS FAVORED

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2.—Requests for appropriations of \$750,000 for the purchase of land and \$296,000 for development and maintenance are contained in the biennial report of the State Park and Forest Commission submitted to Governor Latta. The commission expresses the opinion that the citizens of the State desire to continue the acquisition of "public open spaces," while there are such places to acquire.

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NOTED AMERICAN SUFFRAGIST VISITS CAPITALS OF EUROPE

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt Declares Living Standard Has Depreciated to Unbelievable Extent

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Since Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt left New York about two months ago on the business of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, she has visited Rome, Vienna, Budapest, Berlin, and Prague. At present she is in London in connection with a meeting of the board of officers. On Nov. 15, she spoke in the German Reichstag. Miss Rose Manus, who accompanied her everywhere, said this was the first time that assembly had been addressed by a non-member.

Mrs. Catt urged the necessity for world harmony, and insisted that the salvation of peoples lay in their own hands. In a special interview she was asked to give her impressions in regard to (a) the social conditions in the countries visited; (b) the progress of the women's movement.

"Hm. That's a very large order," said Mrs. Catt, "but I would rather tell The Christian Science Monitor than almost any paper I know. The conditions in Germany, Austria, and Hungary are very bad indeed. At first one might notice very little difference. The big shops are all open and as usual exhibit the most luxurious goods. Nobody, however, buys them except the foreigner and war-profits. The opera too carries on and, I believe, generally plays to a full house. But again it is the visitor and the comparatively few very rich people who can afford to pay for their seats. If the auditorium is packed it is mostly with free tickets. In fact on the surface things don't seem very different. It is not until one comes in contact—especially in their own homes—with all one's old friends and notices the ordinary people in the streets that the terrible change is brought home to one.

Standard of Living Low

"The standard of living has depreciated to an almost unbelievable extent. People who once kept a staff of servants now do all their own work. But that is by no means the worst. The most ordinary food, such as butter and eggs, is prohibitive in price. Meat is practically unknown. Coal is so dear that it is used only for cooking purposes—when there is anything to cook. Nobody buys new clothes; they wear what they had before the war, until they fall into pieces. What they do then I don't know. But to my mind the worst feature of the case is the constant preoccupation with the thought of food—that is to say, wondering where the next meal is to come from. People in that condition find it impossible to tackle a big problem like the building up of the future as it ought to be tackled.

"The professional classes are the worst off. However, the mark may rise or fall their salaries remain the same. They try to get other work to eke them out, but this is not always possible. Of course for the visitor things are ludicrously cheap. In fact the residents don't talk about their money being unstable; it is the American dollar which fluctuates in price. It is always 'high,' though sometimes higher. Let me give you a practical illustration. When I was in Berlin a fortnight ago the salary of a member of Parliament, in terms of American money, was \$4 a month. In Hungary it was \$3.50 a month, and in Austria 20 cents a month. To an American it would seem that he could get quite a lot for 20 cents, but he would not care to live on it for a month.

"Now to come to the women's movement. Under the old régime the status of women in these countries was very low, indeed. With the revolution the pendulum swung from the extreme Right to the extreme Left. Now reaction has set in. The pendulum has not gone back again to the extreme Right, and never will, but it is not nearly so Left as it was. The economic position may account for this. General Foch said that a country's gratitude to its soldiers did not last more than 12 months after the conclusion of war. I say that a nation's gratitude to its women does not last more than two months after their services can be dispensed with. What jobs are going are given to the ex-soldiers in Italy, Germany, Austria and Hungary.

Women Have No Chance

"The women have no chance of any sort of paid employment, unless it is something that men won't do. And this does not apply to married and unmarried women merely, but to the war widow with young children. In these countries a nation's gratitude to its former soldiers does not extend to their families.

"But there is one bright spot in it all. Before the war the feminist movement in Central Europe was not encouraged by the authorities—to put it as mildly as possible. Now, in spite of the reaction against women and the depressing conditions generally, feminism is flourishing. It is also on a much higher plane—the old, narrow outlook is gone, and a bigger, broader view is seen. And if, economically,

the woman's lot is pitiable, this is only a passing phase, and politically she is a force, both in the national Parliaments and in local government.

"The German Reichstag has 35 women M. P.'s, the Prussian Parliament has 40, and in Austria I think the number is about 20. I must tell you what happened in Vienna recently, in reply to the Government's attitude toward the women workers. A group of women drew up a statement to this effect: That formerly it was the custom for the Austrian woman to bring a dowry on marrying. Now this was no longer possible. It was not even desirable, as men's point of view in regard to women had changed, since the latter had demonstrated their capacity during the war. Men were now quite willing to take a wife without a dowry, providing she could earn her own living. Under present conditions it was necessary for wives, as well as husbands, to work for wages, and if this work was forbidden there would be fewer marriages.

Tschus Prosper

"I have left the brightest part of my story to the last. On leaving Berlin I went straight to Prague. It was almost like entering another world. The country is prosperous and everyone is happy and busy. It is truly democratic, the sexes being on a perfectly equal footing. There are a good many women in Parliament and some of the most important departmental positions are held by women. Professor Masaryk is greatly beloved. He and other government officials entertained us very kindly and explained everything of interest. In Czechoslovakia as well as the other places visited, the auxiliaries of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance are making great headway and will all send delegates to the Rome congress next May."

CONCERTS PROVING WORTH IN PRISONS

Music Provided by Bands—Visiting Plans Altered

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Among the several changes which were made in prison routine in Great Britain in 1921 for the purpose of humanizing and reforming prisoners the experiment of providing lectures and concerts has already proved its worth. The Governor of Strangeways gaol (Manchester), Maj. H. FitzClarence, has given an account of the working of such a scheme for a period of 12 months.

At this prison a systematic program has been followed. On the first Monday of every month there is a lecture for women, on the first Friday a lecture for "long-sentence" prisoners, and every alternate Monday there is a lecture for "starred" prisoners (that is, the better type of prisoner) and young prisoners. Secular concerts are held once a month for men and for women, and a sacred concert is also given monthly in the chapel. The music for the latter is provided by either a band or a choir.

Another innovation at Strangeways is a new system of visiting. This is not the ordinary statutory visits of justices, but friendly visitation of prisoners by voluntary workers. Each approved visitor takes a section of the prison and makes personal calls upon the inmates of that section.

GERMAN OFFICIALS TO BAR DANCING IN PUBLIC SALOONS

MANNHEIM, Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence).—A new bill is in preparation which is to restrict the rights of bars and saloons. Its object is the repression of gluttony, revelry and the war spread with alarming rapidity all over Europe, not excepting the Central European countries. The new act will authorize the police of the different German towns to forbid dancing in saloons and bars, as it has lately come into fashion, especially in the larger capitals of the German states. If the landlord allows dancing without a special license, the bar will be closed without warning. The furniture will be stored by the police and the premises given back to their original destination. They will be used for dwelling purposes.

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ing without a special license, the bar will be closed without warning. The furniture will be stored by the police and the premises given back to their original destination. They will be used for dwelling purposes.

It is also planned to fight the further spreading of the dancing mania, by the application of other means. Licenses for public dances will in the future only be given on special occasions, and on special days, such as bank holidays, etc., and in large towns only once or twice a week. In the case of excessive drinking, the bars and saloons where they occurred will be closed at once and the landlords prosecuted for having tolerated

IRISH LAW SYSTEM TO BE OVERHAULED

Hugh Kennedy Says Dublin Castle Will Be Changed Over for Use of Courts

DUBLIN, Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence).—One of the important figures in Southern Irish history at the present moment is Hugh Kennedy, Law Adviser to the Free State Government. From earliest youth Mr.



Hugh Kennedy, Legal Adviser of the Irish Free State Government

it. All political parties are said to be in favor of the act, which will probably be passed without delay.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IS PHOTOGRAPHED BY PARTY IN AUSTRALIA

TORONTO, Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Stating that months will elapse before results could be arrived at by which the Einstein theory could be tested, Prof. C. A. Chant of the Royal Astronomical Society, in a lecture given last night at the University of Toronto, relative to his recent expedition to Australia to photograph the eclipse of the sun, said that plates exposed in Australia were now in Victoria, but so minute were the measurements of the stars that no immediate results could be obtained.

The party, which was accompanied by one representative from the Lick Observatory in the United States, one from England, India and Australia, formed an expedition that selected a point on the west coast that was in the path of the eclipse. By the use of nickelized prisms, in taking some of the photographs, it was hoped to find out how polarized the rays from the sun were distributed. The operation of photographing the eclipse was very technical, and the preparation so precise that seconds counted, stated Professor Chant. The eclipse lasted five minutes and fourteen seconds, and in that time two plates were exposed on the Einstein camera, which is eleven feet long with a six-inch lens. Smaller cameras were also used. The Lick party using four.

When the eclipse occurred the sky took on a peculiar bluish-green appearance, said Professor Chant. "Inasmuch as the Einstein theory at present is foremost in scientific circles, the result of the expedition will be awaited with interest."

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Sir Henry Thornton, Mayor of Toronto

RESTOCKING ONTARIO LAKES

TORONTO, Dec. 22 (Special Correspondence).—According to statistics issued today by the Department of Game and Fisheries, at the Ontario Parliament Buildings, 443,775,500 fry will be available this spring for restocking the lakes of Ontario. Only 155,000,000 fry were placed in lake waters last year. The Ontario Government maintains five hatcheries for the propagation of various species of fish. Last year 36,443,775 pounds of fish were taken from Ontario waters, the value of this catch being \$2,656,775.

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GERMANY FORCED TO BUY COAL SUPPLY FROM ENGLAND

Frau Schreiber Declares Disputed Fourteen Points Form Real Crux of Reparations Question

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Frau Schreiber, a leading figure in the Woman's Suffrage movement, has given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here an interesting account of present day conditions in Germany. Frau Schreiber, though born in Vienna, is a member of the German Reichstag and represents Liegnitz in Silesia as a Social Democrat.

"Germany," said Frau Schreiber, "is on the edge of a quicksand—if indeed she is not already in the midst of it. She has few unemployed, but she is not prosperous. She is overflowing with money, yet scarcely anyone except a few profiteers can be called rich."

Contradictions Explained

How are these apparent contradictions reconciled?

Only too easily, declared Frau Schreiber. In the first place Germany is hard at work making substitutes. She can no longer buy, for example, woolen goods from abroad, but has to do the best she may with what she can turn out herself in class of work. On the other hand, owing to the fact of having to send so much coal to France under the Spa agreement, she has willy-nilly to buy coal from England and her efforts to pay for this coal when she has no export surplus to do it with, are largely responsible, in Frau Schreiber's opinion, for the collapse in the value of the mark.

It is this collapse, which in its turn is responsible for the second phenomenon—the plethora of "money." The German Government is continually printing more notes, but the more it prints the more are needed to keep pace with the consequent rise in prices.

It is not only the middle classes in Germany who are badly off, Frau Schreiber declared. The working classes are badly off too. The depreciation of the mark has lately been so rapid that what is a fair wage at the beginning of a week becomes ludicrously inadequate before the end of it. Very often a workman's weekly wage does not suffice to provide a

wife and family of two children with a pair of stockings each; she said.

No Objection to Reparations

As to reparations, Frau Schreiber was certain that no reasonable German objected to paying for the damage done in the devastated areas of the invaded countries. In fact, she thought most Germans, especially the working classes, wanted to pay for it.

The 14 points were really the crux of the matter. If the Allies would honor their word in respect of these, the original and fair proposals which had induced Germany to accept the Armistice, all would be well. Germany would work as hard as she could to repair the damage that had been done and her work people would probably of their own free will vote for an extension of the eight-hour day so that this could be done.

A well qualified English observer who has recently returned from Germany did not entirely agree with Frau Schreiber's statements about social conditions there. He did not think, for example, that cabbage soup any longer figured largely in the German diet, at any rate not among the working classes. He had, himself, been in two or three working-class cafés in South Germany and had a quite substantial meal at a price which, though not low, was nevertheless within the means of the workers.

GERMAN MAIL RATE ADVANCE
BERLIN, Dec. 28.—To meet the postal deficit, rates which were doubled on Dec. 15 will be again doubled on Jan. 15, bringing rates to average of 500 times pre-war rates.

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SCHOOLS PROMOTE
FARMERS' INTERESTSSouth Carolina Director of Rural
Schools Finds Many Adults
in Attendance

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 30.—The study of agriculture in the public schools of South Carolina has increased 700 per cent in the last five years, according to a statement by V. Peterson, director of rural school education in South Carolina under the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Although statistics for this scholastic year are not yet available, Mr. Peterson declared that the summary at the end of the year's work in June would show a considerable increase over the record for 1921-22.

In discussing the growth of the work, Mr. Peterson cited the figures for each year, as follows:

Year	Counties	Schools	Teachers	Enrollment
1918-19	15	75	75	75
1919-20	28	96	70	1220
1920-21	32	121	70	1220
1921-22	30	124	96	2858

The students are classified according to three groups, Mr. Peterson continued. The first of these is the high school group. Then comes the junior project group, which includes pupils of the fifth, sixth and seventh grades of the rural schools.

"The third group is, in some respects, probably the most important and interesting of the three," Mr. Peterson said. "It is composed of part-time students.

"These part-time students are boys from 14 years old and up, who have been forced to remain out of school to attend to their farm duties, and adults who desire to learn the latest methods of conducting their agricultural activities. The classes are given at night or in the day, according to the circumstances at each place. We find that this feature of the work is growing in every county where the agricultural instruction courses have been inaugurated."

In the high school groups the students are given 90 minutes a day of classroom instruction, five days a week. The junior projects department consists of from two to three periods a week.

The instruction is not confined to classroom study, however. Every student is given practical instruction in the farms of the vicinity being used as "laboratories" for this sort of work. In the case of part-time students they are given advice on their own farms and the teachers demonstrate the methods they have taught in the classroom.

Copley Theater

The Henry Jewett Repertory Company presented Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," last evening, with a good deal of the eighteenth-century flavor that is so necessary to make this type of comedy, which depends so much upon the ability of the actor, go with its proper gusto. The story of the play has long ago become familiar; indeed, it never had the freshness, even for its first night audience, of Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," yet "The Rivals" has a gaiety, when acted with anything like adequacy, that makes it good entertainment to see again.

Last evening Miss Catherine Willard proved an uncommonly good Lady Malaprop, making up the part less grotesquely than usual, but getting effects that are better than making up by acting the "nice dragon" who prides herself on her "nice derangement of epithets" with that seeming unconsciousness of the ludicrous that is the only way to project the lady's belated romantic splimings and her prodigious misuse of long words. Perhaps Miss Willard might have put more of a hint of the Malaprop years into her voice, but so much of her work was good it seems ungracious to ask for more.

Miss Katharine Standing was likewise convincingly in the character of Lydia Languish, making her all sighs and flutters like a heroine out of a romance of the Richardson school, and likewise making clear the undercurrent of satire in the part. Walter Kingsford is an excellently choleric Sir Anthony, smooth in action, and real in his bluster where some actors have been merely noisy in the part. For foil he had Charles Warburton's uncommonly cool impersonation of Captain Jack Absolute, which nevertheless warmed up appropriately in the famous scene where Jack censures Mrs. Malaprop into letting him see Lydia.

H. Conway Wingfield was applauded for his amusing Acres, and with a few more performances will be easy in the part. E. E. Clive is an uncanny Sir Lucius and May Ediss a mix indeed as Lucy. Two roles that are usually slighted in the revivals of this comedy—"Pauline and Julia"—were acted so well by Gerald Rogers and Jessamine Newcombe that the parts had a new meaning for some persons who had seen several presentations of this play in which these parts were less satisfactorily done.

Ethel Barrymore's Juliet—New Booth Tarkington Comedy—Music News
Arthur Hopkins' Revival of
"Romeo and Juliet"

Special from Monitor Bureau
ARTHUR HOPKINS presents Miss Ethel Barrymore in "Romeo and Juliet" at the Longacre Theater, beginning Wednesday evening, Dec. 27, 1922. Production designed by Robert Edmond Jones. Staged by Arthur Hopkins. The cast:

Barlow Borland
Gregory.....Albert Reed
Balthazar.....Howard Merling
Abraham.....James Hall
Tybalt.....Kenneth Hunter
Lady Capulet.....Harvey Hays
Lady Montague.....Lenore Chippendale
Montague.....Frank Howson
Capulet.....Alice John
Escalus.....Edwin Brandt
Romeo.....McKay Morris
Juliet.....Miss Barrymore
Mercutio.....Barry Macollum
Nurse.....Charlotte Granville
An Old Man.....John C. Davis
An Apothecary.....Barry Macollum
Page to Paris.....Barry Macollum

In these gay days of wickedness and wit, When Villiers criticized what Dryden wrote, The tragic queen, to please a tasteless crowd, Had learned to bow, rant, and roar so loud, That frightened Nature, her best friend before, The blustering beldame's company foregoes.

In our more pious, and far chaster time, These sure no longer are the Muse's crimes! But some complain that, former faults to shun, The reformation to extremes has run. The frantic hero's wild delirium past, Now insipidity succeeds bombast! So, show Melpomene's cold numbers creep, Here dullness seems her drowsy court to keep.

And we are so aware, whilst you are fast asleep, This, once so ill-behaved and rude, Reform'd, is now become an arrant prude!

The above lines from the prologue spoken at the first performance of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's "The Critic," produced at the Drury Lane Theater, London, in 1779, state the condition into which the theater of that moment had lapsed, and epitomize in a few words the exact condition of the American theater of today. "The natural" is in a stage direction that is easier given than followed. It is a stage direct, that trends on delicate ground, particularly if the stage director uses it on all occasions and for all kinds of plays. There is a vastly different style of acting technique required for Ibsen's "Ghosts," for example, than that required for the same playwright's "Brand," and a stage director's instructions to those rehearsing a scene in "A Doll's House" to "take the theater out of it"—in other words, that they take out of the scene that which is theatrical is absolutely correct when applied to the play in question, but has no place in a rehearsal of one of Shakespeare's plays. To take the theater out of "act-ing" away from Shakespeare's plays is to take away Shakespeare, to take away the very stuff of which his wonderful plays are made. In the entire list of 37 dramas accredited to Shakespeare there is not one that may be classed in the naturalistic school. The small "natural" is after with a roar, it is so common today, that the actor who has been able to write, was scarcely dreamed of in Shakespeare's day.

The chorus in "Henry V" voices Shakespeare's understanding of his mission as a playwright and its relationship to the theater (if such it may be called) and the audience for which he wrote.

But pardon, gentlemen! The flat, unraised spirit, that hath dard on this unworthy scaffold, to bring forth what is no more than air and shadow, The vapid fields of France? or may we Within this wooden O the very casques That did affright the air at Agincourt? Suppose, within the girdle of these walls Are now confin'd two mighty monarchs, Piece out our imperfections with your thoughts: Into a thousand parts divide one man, And you shall see the best of all the world. Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them. Printing the proud hoofs i' the receiving earth: For 'tis your thoughts that now must Carry them here and there: Jumping time's tides, Turning the accomplishment of many years Into an hour-glass.

An attempt to play poetic dramas, written for the purpose of stimulating imagination in the minds of an Elizabethan audience gathered in a bear-baiting, cockfighting pit, in a naturalistic or intimate way is self-defeating. It simply cannot be done.

The production by Arthur Hopkins of "Romeo and Juliet" with Miss Ethel Barrymore as the star and settings by Robert Edmond Jones, at the Longacre Theater is one of the most unfortunate productions of the year. Particularly is this so on account of the fact that the combination of talent could have evolved so fine a thing with a different sense of drama and art values.

velopes deeper shades of seriousness with the progress of the drama. At the Longacre Theater, and into a cast that has been rehearsed to "take the theater out of it," there comes a Juliet, summoned by the nurse, who is a perfectly poised woman-of-the-world of our own time. From then on Miss Barrymore handles the part through that well-poised woman's manner of thinking. At her first meeting with Romeo during the dance at the home of the Capulets, she conducts herself in a most reserved, well-bred manner. She is even more conservative in the balcony scene that follows. Each scene discloses a slower and more thoughtful Juliet, but it is the slowness and thoughtfulness of a poised woman of 40 rather than that of an impassioned, enthusiastic girl of 14, and the defect is purely a matter of faulty thinking. If



Miss Billie Burke as Rose Briar

Miss Barrymore or Mr. Hopkins—whoever is responsible—thought Juliet young, it could be played that way. The daughter of Maurice and Georgia Drew Barrymore, two of the most vivacious and enthusiastic players of the cast do as well with their parts as they have played many parts extraordinarily well, can play anything that she can think unless she is physically disqualified for the part. Ethel Barrymore is most graciously qualified physically for the part of Juliet. McKelvey Morris is a handsome picture of the Italian Romeo. He is in every way qualified for the part of Romeo. Basil Sydney is a pleasant actor and fits well enough into the subdued treatment of this play. In a genuinely fiery production, Mr. Sydney would be entirely out of it. The other members of the cast do as well with their parts as their direction seems to warrant and as the one stage "decoration" by Robert Edmond Jones will allow them to do. The "decoration," which consists of three arches on a platform located a few feet from the audience and hung with different curtains, may be considered artistic, but it has nothing to do with the play of "Romeo and Juliet." For the exterior scenes, gold curtains are used. The same gold curtains are used for Friar Laurence's cell. These are but two of the many incongruities in the unfortunate stage setting of the play.

Miss Billie Burke

Acts in "Rose Briar"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Empire Theater, beginning Monday evening, Dec. 25, 1922, Miss Billie Burke appears in "Rose Briar," a new American comedy by Booth Tarkington. Produced by Florence Ziegfeld. The cast:

Rose Briar.....Billie Burke
Paradee.....Allan Dinehart
Valentine.....Frank Conroy
Sullivan.....Miss Joyce Little
Creelous.....Richie Long
Miss Nicole.....Paul Doucet
Miss Shepard.....Miss Ethel Remey
Monsieur Prologue of the Restaurant Pompadour Cabaret.....Georges Renaud
Sullivan.....Mark Haight
Thompson.....John White

In "Rose Briar" Booth Tarkington tells the story of a Mr. and Mrs. Valentine, who have reached a point in their married life where some sort of a shake-up seems necessary in order that they each may recognize the good qualities of the other. As the play opens, the wife's lawyer is working on a plan to bring about the separation of the Valentines. Mr. Valentine's loneliness, induced by the strained relations with his wife, has caused him to make nightly visits to a certain cabaret where there is a singer by the name of Rose Briar, who has found it necessary to earn her own living through the change of fortune in her very aristocratic family.

Mr. Valentine has found great comfort in his little talks with Rose Briar between the cabaret numbers. She has a sincere desire to help him solve his problem. When the lawyer for the wife, who is also a visitor at the cabaret, secretly proposes to her that she become a party to the plan for

her coming between the husband and wife, she assents but secretly determines to take a different course than that proposed. She accepts the invitation to visit the country home of the Valentines all the more eagerly on account of the fact that the man Mrs. Valentine hopes to marry after securing her divorce from her husband is Paradee, a former sweetheart of hers.

The visit to the country house is made, but instead of separating the Valentines, Rose Briar brings them together more closely than they have been since their mutual alienation. She wins Paradee for herself. This she does through using the affected and gushing methods employed by Mrs. Valentine and by which she fascinated both men.

While watching Miss Billie Burke play Rose Briar we kept steadily thinking how well she would play the part of Lady Teazle, and wondering how it came about that her present play was chosen as a starring vehicle for this particular actress. Miss Burke plays with a delightful artificiality

Music Teachers Consider
College Entrance Standards

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Dec. 30

HARVARD UNIVERSITY is back in the dark ages in its attitude toward college entrance requirements in music, concluded to be the opinion of members of the Music Teachers National Association whom I heard talk at the closing session of the annual convention of that body, held at the Hotel Pennsylvania this afternoon. To say dark ages may be an exaggeration, but any rate, for I actually caught that word from one of the speakers.

The material of discussion was furnished by a letter which Dr. A. T. Davison of the Harvard music department sent to the president of the convention, J. Lawrence Erb. The speaker took Dr. Davison's pronouncement with a seriousness which astonished me, and which I think amused at least one person in attendance—Duncan McKenzie, M. A., director of music in the public and the high schools of Toronto. Mr. McKenzie, speaking when the discussion was general, said that he had come from Canada for guidance in the school music question and that he believed he would have to go back and work it out with his associates the best he could.

East Is Not West

The study of the Davison letter, I ought to say, was made, not by the full convention, but by a special section of it. That section, however, was large and represented the music departments of many colleges and public school systems. Now it transpired that the bounds which Harvard sets on college entrance requirements are for the eastern states more or less equivalent to academic law. It transpired at the same time that Harvard's prescriptions signify to western colleges little or nothing. If Harvard, that is to say, decrees a primitive program, or a slow and sure program, call it what you like, then the entire east must remain primitive, or slow and sure. On the other hand, no matter how stubbornly Harvard holds back, the west keeps going right along forward in resolute independence.

The question implied in Mr. Davison's letter refers more to that part of the United States, therefore, where colleges are privately endowed than to that part where they are chiefly state-sustained. The problem has to do, too, with school music, not college music, though the terms of it are regulated by college professors and not by schoolmasters. Moreover, the issue arises out of the doings of the institution known as

the College Entrance Board, not out of those of the music department of a particular university.

The principal speakers on the letter were Prof. George Dickinson of Vassar and Prof. Henry D. Sleeper of Smith. Mr. Erb, as chairman, added some comment to theirs. At the close of the session, Mr. Erb gave me a copy of the letter, which I will reproduce, omitting only sentence or two that is of interest to association members only.

Summary of Harvard Position

Dr. Davison dates his communication, Cambridge, Dec. 22. After noting that he writes upon the request of Prof. W. R. Spalding, head of the music department of Harvard, he proceeds to give a brief summary of the Harvard position on the matter of entrance examinations. He says that in formulating these requirements, Harvard has had in mind several facts:

(1) That the entrance examination in music previously offered by the board was not successful and was eventually allowed to lapse. That some kind of examination in music ought to be offered and that inasmuch as conditions have not changed to any extent during the last few years, it is deemed to urge upon the board the advisability of re-offering such an examination. Therefore, some new examination must be put on it and decided on.

(2) We disapprove of offering harmony as an entrance requirement: (a) Because the time given to music in elementary and secondary schools ought to be put on musical fundamentals which precede harmony, and that with the small amount of time generally given to music in American schools, concentration is out of place in examinations of the time they enter college.

(3) Harvard does not for a great many reasons believe that applied music should be offered as an entrance requirement. One of these reasons is that we feel that the student who enters college with a piano or to sing that goes into learning a professional rather than cultural activity.

(4) We feel also that there is a great deal too much emphasis laid upon the study of music in the high schools and college and that music appreciation and history ought to receive more attention and should be more intelligently taught.

We are fully aware that music is very well taught in certain school systems in this country, but we feel that a general raising of standards would result from the addition of an examination which we have suggested. The requirements as published by the board are, of course, incomplete. They were intended originally as a suggestion for further development. The board has appointed a commission to investigate the matter thoroughly and to report on it and the questions involved will be threshed out before that commission.

Paderewski

Paderewski gave his second recital of the season here in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. He played: Bach—Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue. E. major; Chopin—Nocturne in E major; Chopin—Ballade in F major; Chopin—Nocturne in C sharp minor; Chopin—Nocturne in C sharp minor; Liszt—Rhapsody in C sharp minor.

Paderewski's art has been analyzed in detail for so many years that it would seem almost unnecessary, in fact, impertinent, to attempt to discuss it anew; yet one of the traits of his playing and one which must be characteristic of every great artist is its ever renewed freshness and variety, its continued change. The major pieces of yesterday's program (the Fantasia and Fugue of Bach, the sonatas of Beethoven and Schumann and the Ballade of Chopin) are three familiar under his hands; none the less, however, were they of absorbing interest, for as the years go by he discovers new beauties, new meanings in them.

It is impossible to write of Paderewski in the terms of ordinary musical criticism. Faults, defects, he most certainly has when judged by the usual standards. Without doubt he often forces the tone of his instrument beyond all limits (though throughout yesterday's program this was exceptionally rare), while, on the other hand, he is not technically impeccable, and so the catalog might be continued were such fault finding to serve a useful purpose.

But Paderewski is not a pianist in the commonly accepted sense of the word. He is first and foremost a great musician who by chance has chosen the piano as a means of expression. With him the achievement of technical perfection is not the sole

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end; rather is he concerned with music, of which he is the very spirit and personification. And regarding him in this sense, who can compare with him? Who can bring to the music of Bach, for example, such a wealth of emotional significance as he? Who else can find out and express the cryptic Beethoven of the last piano sonatas as he can? And who but he can so tell poetry in tones the fanciful, sensitive, subjective Chopin? As a great musical genius, then, must be considered; and who could doubt his claims to that title after the recital of yesterday afternoon? S. M.

Boston Concert Calendar

Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Vladimir Rosing, tenor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 4, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Juan Manen, violinist.

Friday evening, Jan. 5, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Leonidas Coronis, baritone.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by the London String Quartet. The program includes the "Pity Rite" Suite by H. Walton. Warner, the viola of the quartet, a piece new to Boston; Debussy's Quartet in G minor, and Schubert's in D minor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Reinold Werrenhart, baritone.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the fourth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Sunday evening, Jan. 7, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Roland Hayes, tenor. Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, in Jordan Hall, a recital by G. Roberts Lunge, baritone.

Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, a recital of piano forte music from Raynold Werrenhart, baritone.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, a violin recital by Carmine Fabrizio.

Thursday evening, Jan. 11, in Jordan Hall, a concert of music for piano by Hans Ebel and three of his pupils.

On the same evening, in Sanders Theater, the fourth of the Cambridge series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 12, and Saturday evening, Jan. 13, in Symphony Hall, the eleventh pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by John Powell.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 14, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Mme. Louise Homer, contralto, and Miss Louise Homer, soprano.

Garbed in blue overalls and overalls and oversized cap, Ruby Norvick offers one of the best features at B. F. Keith's this week in "Sunshine Alley," a character song that brought her applause in her recent tour in Europe. She is winsome, has a good voice and all the talents of a comedienne. Raymond Hitchcock tells jokes after jokes after the manner of an after-dinner speaker. He confesses himself at a loss without a supporting cast, and he is accustomed on the regular theater stages. Gus Fowler produces sufficient watches, alarm clocks and parlor timepieces from his stock of a good-sized jeweller's shop. In "A Racy Conversation" Basil Lynn and William Howard present a breezy sketch, in which the role of a comedian is played by an Englishman are excellently portrayed. There is an abundance of dancing numbers and athletic acts.

"Carnival of Fun" is the title of the combination vaudeville and revue entertainment this week at the Majestic Theater. It offers as a star performer George Price, a singer, dancer, and story teller of real talent. His good bits of mimicry and his whistling proved his versatility. For another singer there is Burton Carr, who takes the leading male role in the revue, Clemens Billings & Co. offer an animal act, and the DeWolfe girls do a good dancing turn. Alfred Leibel and Elsie Vokes present their amusing act, "The Pup," and there was a bright comic act skit by Eddie Clark and Tony Boots.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

A Song Recital With Orchestra and Other New York Musical Events

New York, Jan. 1. Special Correspondence. CONCERTS of the past week here have included a presentation of "The Messiah" by the New York Oratorio Society, Albert Stoessel, conductor, on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 27; a Brahms program, given by the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, on Thursday afternoon; a song recital by Joseph Schwarz, baritone, with the Philharmonic Orchestra, Joseph Stransky, conductor, playing the accompaniments, on Thursday evening; a Chopin program, played by Ernest Hutcheson, pianist, on Saturday afternoon; and a Brahms program given by the Society of the Friends of Music on Sunday afternoon.

Handel's "Messiah," like Beethoven's fifth Symphony, is one of those classic works which artists know how to perform and audiences know how to listen to in something like perfection. Frederick Patton, interpreting the bass role of the oratorio, recited his text with the clearness and the command of a first-class actor delivering the lines of a Shakespearean play. Olive Marshall, the soprano, Mary Allen, the contralto, and one individual more—the chorus—likewise did their readings in the best of style.

Joseph Schwarz did such things as Verdi's aria, "Eri Tu," and Wagner's "Wotan's Farewell" with all the power of tone and precision of phrasing a listener could ask for. He was completely successful in what he seemed bent on proving—that he can sing as well as the next man. Indeed, he went in almost too strong for vocal impeccability. He might better have

sacrificed some of his technical virtuosity to expression. For after all the occasion was not a contest, but a concert. But not to say too much about that, Mr. Schwarz's idea of a recital with orchestral assistance is an admirable one and challenges other singers to something bigger than the ordinary piano-accompanied enterprise.

Mr. Kochanski and Mr. Casals took part in the program of the New York Symphony, as soloists in the Brahms double concerto for violin and cello. Restrained feeling and free-spoken passion respectively characterized them. The contrast was such as to change the double concerto from the laborious thing it usually sounds, into a delight.

Mr. Hutcheson playing Chopin, pleased a large gathering; as in the first of his series of recitals he pleased a small one, playing Bach. He is one of the hits of the winter. His series is a sort of grand and magnificent Letchetsky program, and it is a success.

Mme. Charles Cahier, contralto, who appeared with the Society of the Friends of Music, sang among other things the Brahms rhapsody, op. 53, for voice, men's chorus and orchestra, on Goethe's poem "Harzreise." She is one of those singers with a glorious voice who forget when they sing that they have a voice and think only of saying something to their listeners. Now she is in the United States, she ought not to be allowed to escape again to Europe until she has been heard by a good part of the American circuit public and in all her repertory. W. P. T.

Georges Enesco in America for Tour

New York, Jan. 1. Special Correspondence. "I HAVE listened to the best violinists of my day perform, and they have been my school," said Georges Enesco, the Rumanian musician, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on his arrival here from Europe. "In my youth, when studying at Vienna and at Paris, I heard all the great players who came around, and I studied their methods. In recent years I have done the same, and whatever I have found in other artists I have applied to my interpretations. Now and then I have thought I could do something better than what they did, or at least could do something that was better for me; and in such cases I have remained independent and gone my own way. To consider the matter in the large, I suppose I have been influenced by the Austrian and the French styles more than by others; and yet I feel that it has been actual men rather than intangible traditions that have guided me."

Mr. Enesco has come to the United States to direct the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra on a tour of eastern cities, taking the place for a few weeks of Leopold Stokowski, who has gone to Europe for a short visit. That engagement ended, he will appear as soloist with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and will give recitals in New York and Boston, and perhaps in other places. He makes his first appearance at the concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra here on Tuesday evening in Carnegie Hall, presenting his symphony No. 1 in E flat, his Rumanian rhapsody No. 2 in D and Tschalkowski's "Pathetic" symphony. In all the cities of the Philadelphia Orchestra tour except New York he will appear as soloist as well as conductor, presenting the Brahms violin concerto, Thaddeus Rich taking the baton.

Composing and violin-playing are the visitor's regular pursuits. Conducting is a rather occasional thing with him. What conducting he has done has been principally of his own works, when he has been on tour in European cities. He has written three symphonies: No. 1, which he will give with the Philadelphia Orchestra; No. 2, which he sent some time ago to Moscow and has never heard from—"It's lost," he laughed, referring to the adventure—and No. 3, which contains passages for chorus. "And I'm planning a fourth," he remarked to his interviewer. He spoke of his opera, "Edipus," text after Sophocles, as completed all but the orchestration. It is in four acts, libretto by Edmond Fleg, author of the libretto of Bloch's "Machabée." By way of instruments for his American concerts and recitals, the artist has brought a couple of violins with him, one a Guarnerius and the other a Santo Serafino.

Though he has lived and labored much at Paris, Mr. Enesco likes to be regarded as belonging to his own works, when he has been on tour in European cities. He has written three symphonies: No. 1, which he will give with the Philadelphia Orchestra; No. 2, which he sent some time ago to Moscow and has never heard from—"It's lost," he laughed, referring to the adventure—and No. 3, which contains passages for chorus. "And I'm planning a fourth," he remarked to his interviewer. He spoke of his opera, "Edipus," text after Sophocles, as completed all but the orchestration. It is in four acts, libretto by Edmond Fleg, author of the libretto of Bloch's "Machabée." By way of instruments for his American concerts and recitals, the artist has brought a couple of violins with him, one a Guarnerius and the other a Santo Serafino.

Cortot Plays With Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 1. (Special Correspondence)—The Philadelphia Orchestra presented a nicely balanced program that began with the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven, placed Alfred Cortot, the French pianist, midway with the Fourth Concerto of Saint-Saëns, and concluded with the "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss.

The Beethoven Symphony reached



Georges Enesco

only seen him on one occasion obviously laboring in deep waters, and that was when, with Rachmaninoff looking on, Mr. Cortot was playing Rachmaninoff's second piano concerto, then brand new, in public with the Philadelphia Orchestra after insufficient rehearsal. Then he had to pull the orchestra after him: it was hard work, and it seemed so.

The present concert ended with a mighty proclamation of the Strauss "Don Juan" music. The oboe and the English horn in dialogue uttered notes that were most delectable. The French horn, in the very difficult passages put into their mouths by the merciless writer, were not always at their best.



Kingsway, London, Looking Toward Holborn

Architecture

A Walk Down Kingsway, London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 10. IT SEEMS but yesterday that Kingsway, the great new London thoroughfare, was a desolate waste. Today buildings occupy every yard of it, from end to end: Africa House, one of the most ambitious, has just been completed, and Bush House, which faces so splendidly down the street, is beginning to stand clear of the scaffolding. This last is a magnificent site, but it is too early as yet to say whether the structure will be worthy of it, although there is a quality in what is now visible that justifies the highest hopes.

Apart from the importance of its position there is the additional interest that Bush House is being erected for an American company, from the designs of American architects, Messrs. Holme and Corbett. There will, therefore, be an opportunity of comparing American ideas of office building, so far as they can be applied to London conditions, with the latest English solutions of the same problems. London does not, as yet, tackle them with the confidence and certainty of New York, she is still experimenting, and in Kingsway there are echoes of all the styles and all the ages—even the Gothic is there (Nos. 44 and 46), not very happy in its ornament and weak in its lowest story. But with all the variety there is still a certain unity in the street

but all in their several ways are interesting, if none of them is entirely satisfactory. Modern problems are here stated honestly and faced fearlessly and with most encouraging results, but on the whole Kingsway must be classed as a street of promise rather than of full achievement.

Although the detail of the majority of the buildings in Kingsway is not remarkable for distinction and refinement, there are certain features and "by-products" which are very attractive. The charmingly-carved key-block, for instance, over the doorway and the delightful bow window on the ground floor of Sir Edwin Lutyens' building (No. 42); the lions over the entrance of Africa House, (entirely different in feeling to the sculpture just mentioned, but in their own way decidedly effective; and it is interesting to note, in passing, how much better and how much more in sympathy with the general architecture they are than the large group above them;) the view down East Queen Street toward Lincoln's Inn Fields; and the side elevation of Africa House, as seen down the alley from Kingsway, with the columns in sharp perspective, are some of these.

Among the buildings other than office buildings are the first two on either hand after leaving Holborn. That on the right is the Holborn Restaurant. In its lavish use of carving, gilding, mosaics and polished granite, it is a characteristic product of an earlier generation, and its appearance in Kingsway is an obvious accident. The lower portion of the building opposite is largely taken up with a Tube station, of the usual type, except that the arches in this case are of polished granite. It is one of London's misfortunes that the Tubes were not as happily inspired when adopting a design for their stations as they are today in the selection and placing of their posters and lettering, and the painting of some of their trains.

Next to the Holborn Restaurant is Holy Trinity Church, designed by Messrs. John Belcher, R. A., and J. J. Joass, one, (and much the more successful) of the two churches in Kingsway. The setting back of this church well behind the frontage line of the rest of the street, and the simple curved stone walls and piers which connect it with the buildings on either side are effective, and distinguish it happily from its commercial neighbors. It is always amusing to compare similar treatments in different buildings, and so it is worth while remembering the porch of Holy Trinity next time we look at the little church which sits so charmingly in the middle of the Strand by Somerset House. (It is immediately behind Bush House, not very far away.) We shall find the porch of St. Martin's Strand very similar to that of Holy Trinity, except that the roof of the former is of stone as well as the columns. The interior of Holy Trinity is impressive, though incomplete. The only things, in fact, that detract from the dignity of the church are the external notice boards, which are not very happy either in design or placing, and the advertisements which are plastered on the piers of the flanking walls.

There is one other building in the street that is not an office building, and that is the Stoll Picture House. Originally built by Oscar Hammerstein for an opera house, it is an example of the kind of architecture which vast numbers of people all over the world associate with the theater, the circus and a good time generally. In London, Benjamin Wyatt's Drury Lane Theater, erected in 1812 (although the portico and colonnade were added later), the Haymarket Theater, built from the designs of Nash 100 years ago, and the Gaiety Theater, from those of the Norman Shaw at the beginning of this century, claim to be judged as serious architecture, but the Stoll Picture House and its relations in every country, make a different appeal. It is an international style of building, but it is nowhere so popular as once it was.

PAUL PHIPPS.

Two-legged actors by no means have the exclusive privilege for being successful in motion pictures, as witness the fame of Strongheart, the big police

"Back Home and Broke"

New York, Dec. 27. Special Correspondence. SOME time ago George Ade wrote a story for the screen called "Our Leading Citizen." It was a fine, clean comedy—a very welcome relief from the stupendous spectacles, the silly sentiment of the average photoplay. His second venture, written, as was his first, for his friend, Thomas Meighan, is even better. "Back Home and Broke" at the Rivoli this week is one of the brightest comedies that ever came to Broadway via the screen, and one of the most entertaining.

George Ade's characters in this photoplay are real people. They have real difficulties, which they meet with bravery and confidence. They are only people in a small town—they are not stupendous or magnificent in either their trials or their successes—they are just "folks." His villains are not the usual villains of the movies. They are small people, sometimes cruel people but their pettiness and their meanness are far outbalanced by their honesty, their courage and their simple kindness to one another. His heroes are not usual movie heroes. They perform no gigantic feats of bravery and strength. Their greatest victories are over their own spirits. In short, they are the people we all know and love.

The story of "Back Home and Broke" is ingenious, but not startlingly original. The reader of fiction and the follower of motion pictures will meet some old friends among the situations. Of course, when we were told that the father of the hero had invested more money than he had in a worthless oil well, we all knew that the well was going to disappoint the gloomy prognosticators and turn out to be good. We knew that we were shortly to see a picture of a man oil gushing up to prove it. We also knew, of course, that when the hero was left penniless, that his friends were not going to greet him as enthusiastically as they formerly had, and that he was going to find out who really mattered when misfortune overtook him.

But what we did not guess was that he was not going to take even a mild

revenge when the oil enabled him to buy up the entire town. We saw him getting much honest joy and fun out of the situation, and we feared that the picture would be spoiled by showing, at the end, the hero triumphing over his former enemies. But Mr. Ade is far more skillful a workman than that. And perhaps he understands human nature better. For the hero, after getting the last drop of fun out of his incognito, gives a banquet for those who had passed him by in the days of his adversity, and passes out favors among them.

The comedy is not outside of the main theme. It is in it, and of it. Each comic incident is instrumental in the plot development.

Thomas Meighan is seen at his best in a play of this sort. He sees the comic possibilities and makes the most of them. Lila Lee is good as Mary Thorne and Charles Abbe entertaining as Hornby. The rest of the cast is as good as the play demands.

To those who are tired of the overpowering, of the too-sentimental, of the rapid strutting of stars in insincere and stupid plays we recommend "Back Home and Broke." It is honest, clean entertainment. J. P.

Chicago's Civic Theater, incorporated at Springfield, Ill., recently, is to be started soon. Donald Robertson, art director, says that "our theater, while not an amateur enterprise, will be open to untitled authors and talented actors who can't get a hearing on the commercial stage. Foundation members are those who have subscribed \$1000 or more for a fund out of which a downtown Chicago theater will be built. Among the incorporators are: Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, Edwin F. Meyer, Evan Evans, Alanson Follansbee, and Edward Warren Everett. The foundation members include Jarvis Hunt, Max Baum, and Mrs. James Cummins. The aims of the organization are as outlined in the charter, provide for the establishment of a theater "wherein plays of the highest standard and significance may be performed by artists who are recognized as having ability and reputation"; free performances of classical plays for school children.



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OTTAWA WINS A GOOD GAME, 4 TO 1

Defeats Hamilton and Strengthens Hold on First Place in the National League Race

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING	
Team	W
Ottawa	10
Hamilton	9
Montreal	8
Quebec	7
Windsor	6
Pittsburgh	5
Detroit	4
Cleveland	3
Indianapolis	2
St. Paul	1
Chicago	0

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 31 (Special).—The Ottawa Senators strengthened their hold on first place in the National Hockey League race here last night when they defeated the Hamilton Tigers by 4 to 1 in one of the cleanest and best games that has ever been played in this city. The Hamilton team presented one of the strongest aggregations that has ever represented that city in the league and they forced the locals to the limit to secure the victory. The score was hardly a correct indication of the closeness of the play as the visitors were the attackers most of the night but the locals, after securing a two-goal lead in the first period, adopted their famous five-man defense and confined their attacks to individual rushes with only an occasional two-man attack.

The Tigers attacked two and three abreast, but were unable to penetrate this style of defense and were forced to shoot at long range or lose possession to the local front line. In the early part of the game the locals attacked strongly and kept Forbes busy, but the little custodian was in great form and was only beaten by two shots from close in. Benedict made a number of good stops, but had nothing like the work to do that Forbes had, owing to the defensive style adopted by the locals. The attacking division in Wilson, Bouchard and Progers, who combined well on all their attacks. Roach was also good when he was on the ice.

Neighbor and Boucher were the best for the locals, who made but few substitutions, and Clancy made a number of end-to-end rushes in the last period when he relieved on the forward line. The summary:

HAMILTON	
Denneny, Darrah, Iv.	Progers, Roach
Neighbour, Clancy, C. Wilson, Arthur	Broadbent, W. Iv.
Boucher, G. Boucher, G. Boucher, G. Boucher, G.	Gerard, R. G. Boucher, G.
Seavey, O. Boucher, G. Boucher, G.	Neighbour, 2, Denneny, G. Boucher, G.
Ottawa, 4, Hamilton, 1. Time—Three 20th periods.	

MISS AMERICA I HAS CLEAN SLATE

G. A. Wood's Speedboat Takes Three Heats at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 31.—Miss America I, owned and piloted by G. A. Wood of Detroit, today won the third and last heat of a three-day motorboat racing program under the auspices of the California Yacht Club and the Los Angeles Athletic Club Motorboat Racing Association. She covered the 30-mile triangular course at an average speed of 55.1 miles an hour. This was her third consecutive victory. Miss Detroit VI, also owned by Mr. Wood, piloted by C. F. Chapman, was second, as she finished in both previous heats.

Mystery, owned by F. A. and F. E. Garbutt of Los Angeles, and piloted by the former, again took the honors, and as in the other heats, Hurricane II, another Los Angeles entry, piloted by Lewis Dixon, crossed the line fourth. Lucky Strike, entered by Alvin Frank, Los Angeles, finished fifth and last. Joe Fellows' Fellows IV, Los Angeles, was forced out of the race by engine trouble.

R. De Palma, automobile racer, rode to victory with Wood in Miss America I.

Miss Detroit VI got the start, but Miss America I soon passed her and kept the lead throughout. Her best time was 3m. 27.5s. for a three-mile lap, or a rate of 55 miles an hour. Her time for the entire 90 miles in the three heats was 1h. 49m. 33.5s.

Miss Detroit VI's time for the three heats was 1:52:10.15 and Mystery's 1h. 57m. 41s.

On the basis of the championship of Miami meet will come the women's championship of Miami tournament.

Although no definite dates have been given for this affair it will come during the week following the men's tournament. It will last four days and provide for qualification of three athletes, prizes going to the medalist, winner and runner-up in each division.

The final tournament will be the annual spring tournament from March 12 to 16. In this meet four sixteen will qualify and prizes provided as in the other matches.

A special tennis tournament with a New York team competing will be featured this winter of the tennis season at Miami Beach. The players will spend a week in Nassau meeting the players of the Bahamas, then will come to Miami Beach for a week

Milwaukee Breaks Even With Eveleth

Win by the Local Team Creates Tie in Standing

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (Western Division)	
Team	W
St. Paul	10
Milwaukee	9
Eveleth	8
Pittsburgh	7
Duluth	6
Cleveland	5
Indianapolis	4
St. Paul	3
Chicago	2

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 31 (Special).—Two sterling angle shots from mid-ice gave Milwaukee a 2-to-1 victory over the invading forces of Eveleth, Minn., here Saturday night in the second of their two-game series in the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association. Milwaukee scored its first point in the second period when K. Jonasson, left defense, retrieved the puck in a mass play near his own goal, dribbled it to mid-ice and made a perfect shot for the net. The second tally, by Borgardis, left wing, came half minute of the third period had elapsed when the wing man made a play very similar to Jonasson's and counted.

Eveleth outplayed Milwaukee in the opening period, but seemed to lose its spirit and its attacking and closing periods. The visitors played flashy only in spots. Johnson, left defense for Eveleth, scored the lone point for the losers after 10 minutes in the third period. It was a remarkable play. Johnson took the puck from near his own goal, down the ice, evading the entire Milwaukee defense, drew Moore from his goal-tending position, and slashed the puck into the net.

Borgardis, Boyd and Jonasson starred for the victors, while Johnson, Armstrong and Galbraith played best for the Eveleth team. The summary:

EVELETH	
Borgardis, Iv.	Boyd, Iv.
Smith, G. Boucher, G. Boucher, G.	Neighbour, 2, Denneny, G. Boucher, G.
Seavey, O. Boucher, G. Boucher, G.	Ottawa, 4, Hamilton, 1. Time—Three 20th periods.

Score—Milwaukee 2, Eveleth 1. Goals—Jonasson, Borgardis, for Milwaukee; Johnson for Eveleth.

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GOPHERS' OUTLOOK FAR FROM BRIGHT

Minnesota Faces Conference Season Without a Single Veteran on Its Basketball Team

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2 (Special).—	
Team	W
Minnesota	10
Wisconsin	9
Illinois	8
Michigan	7
Indiana	6
Ohio	5
Nebraska	4
Kansas	3
Missouri	2
Arkansas	1
Louisiana	0

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 2 (Special).—Faced with the necessity of opening the Conference season without a single veteran on the squad which had been greatly weakened by the scholastic difficulties of its members, the University of Minnesota basketball team is struggling to round itself into shape for its first "Big Ten" game, with one of the largest corps of green candidates in the history of the team working daily under the able tutelage of Dr. L. J. Cooke.

The prospects are the worst, Dr. Cooke intimates, of any he has known since he has been basketball coach at the Gopher university, a position he has held for 25 years, or practically since the first team was organized. The biggest problem he has to face this year, and the biggest one for many years, is the sifting down of a large amount of inexperienced material by attempting to make combinations to develop teamwork, speed, and throwing ability. More than 40 men are trying for the varsity quintet.

It is expected that the outlook will brighten perceptibly this week with the opening of the season. Cooke, however, is not optimistic, however, if any of them will be able to get sufficient training before the opening game with Michigan, Jan. 13. Among those who have been lost to the team this year are several of last year's regulars who played with the varsity football team this fall. The return of these men would greatly bolster the Gopher machine.

The regular team for 1923 as originally contemplated by Dr. Cooke was to include Capt. R. E. Hultkrans '25, guard; C. G. Schjoll '23, forward; Theodore Cox '25, center; R. A. Eklund '25, guard; and G. C. Berglund '24, guard; center, and H. C. Severin '24, forward. Of this number only one is at present in practice. Hultkrans, one of the mainstays of last year's team has been out. It is doubtful if he can play before the middle of this month at the earliest. Cox may not be able to join the floor squad at all.

The beginning of the new semester the first of the year will force those on, or bordering, the ineligible list to wait several weeks for their scholastic status to be determined. Severin and C. P. Pesek, a new recruit who seems to have the best job lined up for himself, are expected to return to the team this month. Among the candidates for guard position C. R. Berglund '24, a varsity substitute last year, and R. O. Sullivan '23, another experienced forward, are showing up best in work-outs at present. Both are good defensive men and Berglund, in addition, is a center of no little promise. George Abramson '25, L. C. Gross '23, and C. J. Gay '24, all 1922 football men, are green basketball candidates with some past floor experience. They are guarded by C. D. Lewis '25, F. W. Lewis '25, and Homer Tatham '25, have shown promise in practice tilts, though they lack experience and knowledge of teamwork, the worst problem the coach has now to contend with.

Louis Segal '24, a new man, is proving to be one of the smoothest working forwards on the squad. He is a good passer and can pivot well. He is not yet a consistent scorer. In fact, Eklund seems to be the only man on the team who has a good "shooting eye." Upon the return of the game he probably will be moved from guard to forward, or even center, where his point-getting qualifications will assert themselves. C. S. Olson '24, a better man on teamwork than Segal, is giving the latter a run for his position. R. Williams '24, a member of the varsity last year, is a fairly good shooter. Both are fast, clever dribblers, and should develop with practice. Among the green candidates for forward position are E. R. Johnson '24, W. W. Foote '25, and T. H. Canfield '24. A. S. Tinsley '24, a member of the freshman team two years ago, and B. F. Fogelberg '24 of last year's varsity squad, are also trying for forward positions.

Center position shows up weak with A. L. Grimes '25, E. G. Becker '23 and W. M. Winter '23, all being newcomers. The pivot post, the center with his 6 feet 4 inches in height showing promise. Two unofficial assistants to Dr. Cooke are coaches, W. G. Spalding and T. N. Metcalf, the former football and the latter track mentor. Both have played and coached basketball. Dr. Cooke is starting to train his men in highly arched basket shots. The passes he stresses are of the short variety.

PEABODY DEFEATS COOKE

C. C. Peabody of the United Boat Club, Massachusetts State and Canadian amateur champion, won his second leg on the Middlesex Bowl by defeating R. C. Cooke of the Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, 3 games to 1. Saturday afternoon, in the final round match of the annual invitation tournament conducted by the Newton Center Squash Tennis Club. Playing on a home court, Cooke put up a hard battle and won the second game, but was defeated by Peabody in the first, second and third games. The scores were 15-8, 12-15, 15-11, 15-12.

THREE CLUBS FAVORED

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Three clubs will be favored at the Norwegian-American Athletic Association skating derby at Hubbard Field here today. The result of the day before. Before some 10,000 spectators, the Norwegian-Americans in the twenty-ninth annual derby of the Skating Club of Chicago. The team of the Alverno Athletic Association squad captured the second annual derby of the Columbia Athletic Association.

DONOHUE LEAVES AUBURN

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 31.—Coach Michael Donohue, for nine years at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Auburn here yesterday, that he had signed a contract with the Louisiana State University College at Baton Rouge to coach the football team here for the next five years. An announcement made by the board of trustees at Butler last night.

REUTER COLLEGE RETAINS PAGE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—H. O. Page yesterday signed a contract to continue as director of Reuter College here for the next five years. An announcement made by the board of trustees at Butler last night.

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J. W. Ray Reinstated as Amateur Athlete

New York, Jan. 2 (Special).—J. W. Ray of Chicago, star middle-distance runner, has been reinstated to good standing in amateur ranks as a result of refunding the \$74 delinquent. The refund was received through a check for \$74, which was received by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Ray was suspended in November by the A. A. U. for the rest of 1922, with reinstatement depending upon a refund of the money involved. The national mile champion's check reached New York late Saturday, but because of the holidays its receipt was not known until today. His reinstatement became effective yesterday, however.

J. G. Loomis, who with his brother, F. F., was temporarily banned for reasons similar to those in Ray's case, has gained reinstatement by payment of \$4. Frank Loomis, who was charged with receiving \$74 extorted from a runner, was suspended because of failure to make a refund. It is pointed out, however, that he already had forfeited his amateur status by being engaged as a professional coach.

B. A. A. OPPOSES TORONTO SEXTET

Victorias Defeat B. H. C. in the First Association Game, 5 to 2

LINEUP FOR TONIGHT'S GAME

TORONTO	
Team	W
Toronto	10
Victoria	9
Hamilton	8
Montreal	7
Quebec	6
Windsor	5
Pittsburgh	4
Detroit	3
Cleveland	2
Indianapolis	1
St. Paul	0

University of Toronto makes its appearance tonight at the Boston Arena against the strong Boston Athletic Association team. Toronto is always a favorite here, and usually brings a triumph. The squad this time is exceptionally strong and although it lost two games to Pittsburgh, it was only by one point each time.

William Carson is the outstanding player of the team and is noted for his ability to dribble and carry straight down the ice, losing no time by wide turns to evade opponents. With him on the forward line are Westman at right wing and Hudson at left. Carson is a powerful player, and it is expected that real competition will be furnished by the B. A. A.

With Irving Small of the last year's champion Westminster team added to the B. A. A. lineup the Unicorns has the man to alternate with G. F. Geran in center, or with the defense men. The Victoria Hockey Club has the distinction of winning the initial game of the eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association by defeating the Boston Hockey Club by 5 to 2, Saturday night at the Boston Arena.

The game, though close until the final period, was slow, and the poor showing made by the B. H. C. did not bring much enthusiasm to its followers. A. A. Peabody, who was taken over by the Wisconsin chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, will continue to organize and conduct the work of the association nationally.

National Contest Planned
Walter P. McGuire, editor of The American Boy, Edward W. Hill, engraving expert of the John and Oiler Engraving Company of Chicago, Elizabeth Kemper Adams, national director of Girl Scouts, Prof. Paul W. Kiser, director of journalism at the South Dakota State College, Prof. Grant M. Hyde, acting director of the course in journalism of the University of Wisconsin, and Professors E. Marlon Johnson and Henry E. Birdsong of the University of Wisconsin are aiding the association. Professor Johnson has been acting faculty adviser for the association and Professor Birdsong has been acting faculty adviser for the criticism bureau.

Thirty round table discussion groups, at which editors, artists, advertising workers, faculty advisers, and business managers discussed their problems, were conducted by student and faculty experts. Thirty-five contests in all were conducted. The count showed that 208 newspapers, 136 magazines, 127 annuals, and 56 art covers were entered.

Sigma Delta Chi will conduct a national contest to interest high school editors and will criticize or judge all publications submitted. The summary:

VICTORIAS	
Team	W
Victorias	10
B. H. C.	9
Hamilton	8
Montreal	7
Quebec	6
Windsor	5
Pittsburgh	4
Detroit	3
Cleveland	2
Indianapolis	1
St. Paul	0

McGill University ended its three-game series in

STOCK MARKET STARTS OFF NEW YEAR BUOYANTLY

Oil, Steel, Copper, Equipment and Automotive Shares Prominent

An upward price tendency characterized the opening of the first stock market session of 1935.

The advances, while generally small in character, were spread over a broad list, the largest demand centering in the oil, steel, copper, equipment and automotive shares. Standard Oil was pushed up 2 points; California Petroleum 1½; and Standard Oil of New Jersey, American International, Stewart-Warner, Virginia Carolina Chemical and Marland Oil, one each.

Gains of 1½ points each were registered in the first 15 minutes by Frisco preferred, Chicago & Northwestern, American Express and Pacific Oil, while advances of a point each were made by Mack Truck, Chandler and Wilson Company.

Good buying also was noted in Baldwin, American Car, National Lead and U. S. Steel. Matheson-Alkali climbed 3 points.

Endicott Johnson dropped a point and slight weakness also was manifested in U. S. Rubber, Pan American and Pressed Steel Car.

Foreign exchanges opened firm.

Business Expanded

Trading expanded as the morning progressed and many of the popular issues extended their early gains, despite an opening and renewal rate of 5½ per cent for call money, which was due to the shifting of funds in connection with year-end dividend and interest requirements.

Railroad shares lagged behind the rest of the list, although some moderate gains were noted by southern and southwestern carriers.

Resumption of pool operations was evident by the brisk advances in a number of individual shares, several of which broke through last week's previous weak spots, notably Fisher Body, which broke 3½ points, and North American and Endicott Johnson, each off 2.

Nash Motors was pushed up 7 points, Associated Oil 4½, and U. S. Realty 4, while gains of 2 to nearly 3 points were recorded by Carbide, American Linseed, National Clock & Sulf, and Public Service of New Jersey.

Bonds Outrigger Soft

Losses outnumbered gains among the active issues in the early dealings in today's bond market. Most changes were of a fractional character although St. Paul General 4½ broke 2½ points in the first hour.

Trading in United States Government bonds was quiet. Most of the foreign bonds also were neglected but Netherlands 6s and Norwegian 6s each yielded half a point and Swiss 8s, %.

Among the active railroad mortgages to lose ground were Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Chicago Union Station 6½s, Southern Pacific 4s and Ann Arbor 4s, the declines ranging from ½ point to 1 point. Slight improvement was noted in Detroit Riverfront 4½s, Atlantic Coast Line 4s, Chicago & Great Western 4s, and Michigan Central 3½s.

Steel & Tube 7s and Armour & Co. 4½s were among the few lines to climb to higher ground in the industrial division. Canadian General Electric 6s, New York Edison 6½s and American Telephone 6s were reactionary.

COURAGEOUS POLICY OF READJUSTMENT HELPS BUSINESS

The year 1935 promises well, according to Alfred L. Aiken, president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Concerning the business outlook, he says, among other things:

In looking forward to the prospects for business next year, while there are certain disturbing elements which still persist, there does not appear to be any serious reason for grave misgiving. It is generally recognized that the unbalanced conditions which existed between various industries were responsible for much of the poor business last year. Although the picture has been accomplished without considerable pain, and even protest from many quarters, there is no doubt that the present condition of business is the result of the courageous policy of readjustment during the two years.

The improved position of general business is pretty clearly indicated by the increase in total loans and discounts among federal reserve banks. This improvement marks the movement of capital into active business rather than investment. The comparatively small demand made by the banks for reserve bank assistance is a satisfying index of the soundness of general business.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	25.58	26.00	25.15	25.22
Mar.	26.00	26.25	25.25	25.40
May	26.25	26.50	25.25	25.47
July	26.50	26.75	25.25	25.53
Sept.	26.75	27.00	25.25	25.59
Nov.	27.00	27.25	25.25	25.65
Dec.	27.25	27.50	25.25	25.71

Wheat: Open High Low Close
Jan. 14.70 14.75 14.63 14.63
Mar. 14.75 14.80 14.63 14.63
May 14.80 14.85 14.63 14.63
July 14.85 14.90 14.63 14.63
Sept. 14.90 14.95 14.63 14.63
Nov. 14.95 15.00 14.63 14.63
Dec. 15.00 15.05 14.63 14.63

Corn: Open High Low Close
Jan. 72.25 72.50 72.00 72.00
Mar. 72.50 72.75 72.00 72.00
May 72.75 73.00 72.00 72.00
July 73.00 73.25 72.00 72.00
Sept. 73.25 73.50 72.00 72.00
Nov. 73.50 73.75 72.00 72.00
Dec. 73.75 74.00 72.00 72.00

Chicago Board
Wheat: Open High Low Close
Jan. 11.15 11.20 11.10 11.12
Mar. 11.20 11.25 11.10 11.12
May 11.25 11.30 11.10 11.12
July 11.30 11.35 11.10 11.12
Sept. 11.35 11.40 11.10 11.12
Nov. 11.40 11.45 11.10 11.12
Dec. 11.45 11.50 11.10 11.12

NEW YORK STOCKS

Oil, Steel, Copper, Equipment and Automotive Shares Prominent

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The advances, while generally small in character, were spread over a broad list, the largest demand centering in the oil, steel, copper, equipment and automotive shares. Standard Oil was pushed up 2 points; California Petroleum 1½; and Standard Oil of New Jersey, American International, Stewart-Warner, Virginia Carolina Chemical and Marland Oil, one each.

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Railroad shares lagged behind the rest of the list, although some moderate gains were noted by southern and southwestern carriers.

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Bonds Outrigger Soft

Losses outnumbered gains among the active issues in the early dealings in today's bond market. Most changes were of a fractional character although St. Paul General 4½ broke 2½ points in the first hour.

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NEW YORK CURE

Oil, Steel, Copper, Equipment and Automotive Shares Prominent

An upward price tendency characterized the opening of the first stock market session of 1935.

The advances, while generally small in character, were spread over a broad list, the largest demand centering in the oil, steel, copper, equipment and automotive shares. Standard Oil was pushed up 2 points; California Petroleum 1½; and Standard Oil of New Jersey, American International, Stewart-Warner, Virginia Carolina Chemical and Marland Oil, one each.

Gains of 1½ points each were registered in the first 15 minutes by Frisco preferred, Chicago & Northwestern, American Express and Pacific Oil, while advances of a point each were made by Mack Truck, Chandler and Wilson Company.

Good buying also was noted in Baldwin, American Car, National Lead and U. S. Steel. Matheson-Alkali climbed 3 points.

Endicott Johnson dropped a point and slight weakness also was manifested in U. S. Rubber, Pan American and Pressed Steel Car.

Foreign exchanges opened firm.

Business Expanded

Trading expanded as the morning progressed and many of the popular issues extended their early gains, despite an opening and renewal rate of 5½ per cent for call money, which was due to the shifting of funds in connection with year-end dividend and interest requirements.

Railroad shares lagged behind the rest of the list, although some moderate gains were noted by southern and southwestern carriers.

Resumption of pool operations was evident by the brisk advances in a number of individual shares, several of which broke through last week's previous weak spots, notably Fisher Body, which broke 3½ points, and North American and Endicott Johnson, each off 2.

Nash Motors was pushed up 7 points, Associated Oil 4½, and U. S. Realty 4, while gains of 2 to nearly 3 points were recorded by Carbide, American Linseed, National Clock & Sulf, and Public Service of New Jersey.

Bonds Outrigger Soft

Losses outnumbered gains among the active issues in the early dealings in today's bond market. Most changes were of a fractional character although St. Paul General 4½ broke 2½ points in the first hour.

Trading in United States Government bonds was quiet. Most of the foreign bonds also were neglected but Netherlands 6s and Norwegian 6s each yielded half a point and Swiss 8s, %.

Among the active railroad mortgages to lose ground were Baltimore & Ohio 5s, Chicago Union Station 6½s, Southern Pacific 4s and Ann Arbor 4s, the declines ranging from ½ point to 1 point. Slight improvement was noted in Detroit Riverfront 4½s, Atlantic Coast Line 4s, Chicago & Great Western 4s, and Michigan Central 3½s.

Steel & Tube 7s and Armour & Co. 4½s were among the few lines to climb to higher ground in the industrial division. Canadian General Electric 6s, New York Edison 6½s and American Telephone 6s were reactionary.

COURAGEOUS POLICY OF READJUSTMENT HELPS BUSINESS

The year 1935 promises well, according to Alfred L. Aiken, president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Concerning the business outlook, he says, among other things:

In looking forward to the prospects for business next year, while there are certain disturbing elements which still persist, there does not appear to be any serious reason for grave misgiving. It is generally recognized that the unbalanced conditions which existed between various industries were responsible for much of the poor business last year. Although the picture has been accomplished without considerable pain, and even protest from many quarters, there is no doubt that the present condition of business is the result of the courageous policy of readjustment during the two years.

The improved position of general business is pretty clearly indicated by the increase in total loans and discounts among federal reserve banks. This improvement marks the movement of capital into active business rather than investment. The comparatively small demand made by the banks for reserve bank assistance is a satisfying index of the soundness of general business.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	25.58	26.00	25.15	25.22
Mar.	26.00	26.25	25.25	25.40
May	26.25	26.50	25.25	25.47
July	26.50	26.75	25.25	25.53
Sept.	26.75	27.00	25.25	25.59
Nov.	27.00	27.25	25.25	25.65
Dec.	27.25	27.50	25.25	25.71

Wheat: Open High Low Close
Jan. 14.70 14.75 14.63 14.63
Mar. 14.75 14.80 14.63 14.63
May 14.80 14.85 14.63 14.63
July 14.85 14.90 14.63 14.63
Sept. 14.90 14.95 14.63 14.63
Nov. 14.95 15.00 14.63 14.63
Dec. 15.00 15.05 14.63 14.63

Corn: Open High Low Close
Jan. 72.25 72.50 72.00 72.00
Mar. 72.50 72.75 72.00 72.00
May 72.75 73.00 72.00 72.00
July 73.00 73.25 72.00 72.00
Sept. 73.25 73.50 72.00 72.00
Nov. 73.50 73.75 72.00 72.00
Dec. 73.75 74.00 72.00 72.00

Chicago Board
Wheat: Open High Low Close
Jan. 11.15 11.20 11.10 11.12
Mar. 11.20 11.25 11.10 11.12
May 11.25 11.30 11.10 11.12
July 11.30 11.35 11.10 11.12
Sept. 11.35 11.40 11.10 11.12
Nov. 11.40 11.45 11.10 11.12
Dec. 11.45 11.50 11.10 11.12

NEW YORK CURE

Oil, Steel, Copper, Equipment and Automotive Shares Prominent

An upward price tendency characterized the opening of the first stock market session of 1935.

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YEAR 1922 ONE OF RENAISSANCE OF PROSPERITY

Its Statistics Show Steady Recovery From the Depression of 1921

From practically all angles, 1922 can be recorded as the renaissance of prosperity. Its statistics portray steady recovery from the deep depression of 1921. Then the United States was in the slough of deflation, doing penance for after-war boom excesses of 1919 and 1920—reducing prices, restoring credits, readjusting inventories and costs, and meanwhile making, buying and selling less.

Recovery was inevitable, after that drastic but salutary process. The central factor was credit; the fundamental figures the federal reserve ratio and the money rate. Mush-roomed borrowings and currency—reflecting the uprush of prices, profits and wages and outpacing reserves even though the world's gold was steadily flowing to the United States—had driven the federal reserve ratio down almost to the legal deadline of 40 per cent, had driven the money rate up to 8 per cent, had put prices and wages on treacherous stilts. With deflated loans and notes, the reserve ratio has climbed to nearly 90 per cent; the money rate has been halved and prices brought down almost 50 per cent. The attainments of 1921 smoothed the path of 1922.

Stock Market Barometer

The first clue to the transformation came from the stock market—an index as infallible as it had been in 1907 and other epochal years. The pit of the 1921 depression in the east was in July; in the west during the autumn. Meanwhile the security market began an almost uninterrupted march upward. It lasted more than a solid twelve-month—to almost the middle of September last—during which stock prices advanced no less than 65 per cent. Slower-paced bonds advanced 25 per cent. As a consequence the money quotation had receded 50 per cent when time loans last summer dipped briefly below 4 per cent.

Since mid-September a security market reversal has lopped off a fifth of the advance—at one time a third. Is it the end—or just a technical secondary reaction, the result of market mechanics? The answer—which may in part lie outside the United States—is of moment to general business, which, trailing as usual the security market by a half-year or so, still surges on.

Is there danger of a secondary inflation—with the great credit potentialities now available, the time money rate risen lately from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, the commodity price index rebounding some 13 per cent?

Three Obstacles Overcome

On the answer to those two questions—plus the foreign equation—may hinge the immediate prospect for American business. Meanwhile the past of 1922 is secure and satisfactory. It is a record of almost uniform revival—despite conspicuous handicaps.

Business was struck three blows on the head—textile, coal and rail shop strikes—yet they could not halt its impetus. It endured much political, at home and abroad. There was irregularity in readjustment. Yet the physical volume of business kept expanding.

An index of industrial activity compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, including 17 basic industries, shows for October 1922, compared with the monthly average of 1919-21 as a base. This contrasts with 65.7 for January, 1921, the low since 1915. The index for October was no less than 22.6 per cent above October, 1921. This indicates that business has been higher on only two occasions—in July, 1918, and during the after-war boom in 1919 and 1920.

Despite the growing freight volume, the railroads show only a negligible gain in gross, partly because of the 10 per cent rate cuts of last July. In the first half of the year, thanks to drastic economy, they had gained nearly 75 per cent over the poor net of 1921. But in the four months following June they actually fell over 15 per cent behind, owing to rate cuts, coal costs, and strike expenses.

Auto and Building Booms

The automobile industry, from a hesitant beginning, had a record year, and was one of the foremost beneficiaries of restored buying power. New high marks were repeatedly recorded for monthly output.

Iron and steel were again barometric, as reflecting the expansion in physical volume of demand and output. In both pig iron and finished steel the year came near doubling the lean showing of 1921. From the July low of 1921 the monthly iron output was more than tripled in the late months of 1922. From an operating rate of 20 per cent under coal-strike adversity, the steel industry recovered to nearly 85 per cent as the year went out.

The remarkable building boom, one of the features of the year, helped contribute to this steel expansion. With a total of 3,335,000,000 for 27 states, accounting for 75 per cent of the country's total, there was a gain of a full 1,000,000,000 over last year.

The crops averaged well in aggregate output, though the growers have not been satisfied with market prices. Cotton, rising toward 28 cents, was an exception to this score,

to those who had it to sell in quantity. Less than 10,000,000 bales spells close to world shortage.

Upward Trend in Copper

The year closed with a final development of something like strength in the copper market, thanks to notably broadened domestic demand. It witnesses recent decided improvement in mail order and chain-store sales and gains of 10 per cent to 13 per cent in retail business generally over a year ago. It finds a generally active aspect and cheerful temper in business generally, with expert opinion in a strong consensus of optimism for 1923. If Europe can straighten out its economic tangles, this optimism would find a still broader base.

Statistical Showing

The year's statistical showing is summarized in the following figures:

	1922	1921
R. R. gross	\$5,530,000,000	\$5,516,586,455
R. R. net	\$60,000,000	\$60,000,000
Rev. tons 1 mi.	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
Pass 1 mile	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Idle cars	\$100,000	\$100,000
Port car orders	100,000	100,000
Pass car orders	100,000	100,000
Pass auto prod.	2,300,000	1,514,000
Auto reg U. S.	11,500,000	10,439,832

*000 omitted.
†Class I roads.
‡Shortage.

CLEARINGS, TRADING AND FINANCING

	1922	1921
NY clearings	\$892,000,000	\$856,424,112
NY net	\$217,000,000	\$194,231,219
20 yrs av high	16,342,000	14,338,000
20 yrs av low	32,399	77,556
20 yrs Dec 31	78,432	65,522
20 yrs high	103,432	81,550
20 yrs low	78,432	65,522
20 yrs Dec 31	23,117	21,449
20 yrs high	38,335	32,447
20 yrs low	28,884	22,339
20 yrs Dec 31	23,117	21,449
40 bonds av high	22,112	64,110
40 bonds av low	84,334	57,775
NY sales av	572,000,000	172,712,716
Million sh days	117	117
NY bds sold	\$1,973,000,000	\$1,987,125,107
Lab bds sales	1,965,000,000	1,982,429,159
Boston stl sales	4,980,000	5,117,173
Boston bonds	15,800,000	15,161,100
Incpr East	7,400,000,000	7,385,151,300
Munic bds sales	1,060,000,000	1,202,642,289
New securities	3,350,000,000	2,634,863,900
Failures, no.	23,595	19,552
Failures, liab.	\$15,257,987	\$27,401,833

*000 omitted.
†Exclusive U. S. Government bonds.
‡Dec. 31.

MONEY AND BANKING

	1922	1921
Money in circ.	\$4,616,508,059	\$3,775,400,315
Per cap circ	41.80	52.02
U. S. nat bks.	245	518
U. S. nat bks.	16,700,000,000	15,075,102,000
Nat bk loans	11,275,000,000	10,981,783,000
Time dep.	4,500,000	5,000,000
Fed Res notes	2,444,121,000	2,445,497,000
F. R. res.	2,148,387,000	2,292,200,000
F. R. res.	619,885,000	1,173,833,000
F. R. bills	246,293,000	114,240,000
U. S. gov. bonds	23,480,000,000	23,188,247,913
U. S. gov. bonds	4,634	4,634
U. S. gov. bonds	5,084	5,084
U. S. gov. bonds	1,000,000	1,000,000
U. S. gov. bonds	1,000,000	1,000,000

COMMERCE AND IMMIGRATION

	1922	1921
Merch exp U. S.	\$2,850,000,000	\$4,485,031,558
Merch imp U. S.	\$2,850,000,000	\$2,609,147,570
Merch exp U. S.	\$2,850,000,000	\$2,609,147,570
Merch imp U. S.	\$2,850,000,000	\$2,609,147,570
Merch exp U. S.	\$2,850,000,000	\$2,609,147,570
Merch imp U. S.	\$2,850,000,000	\$2,609,147,570

MINERALS

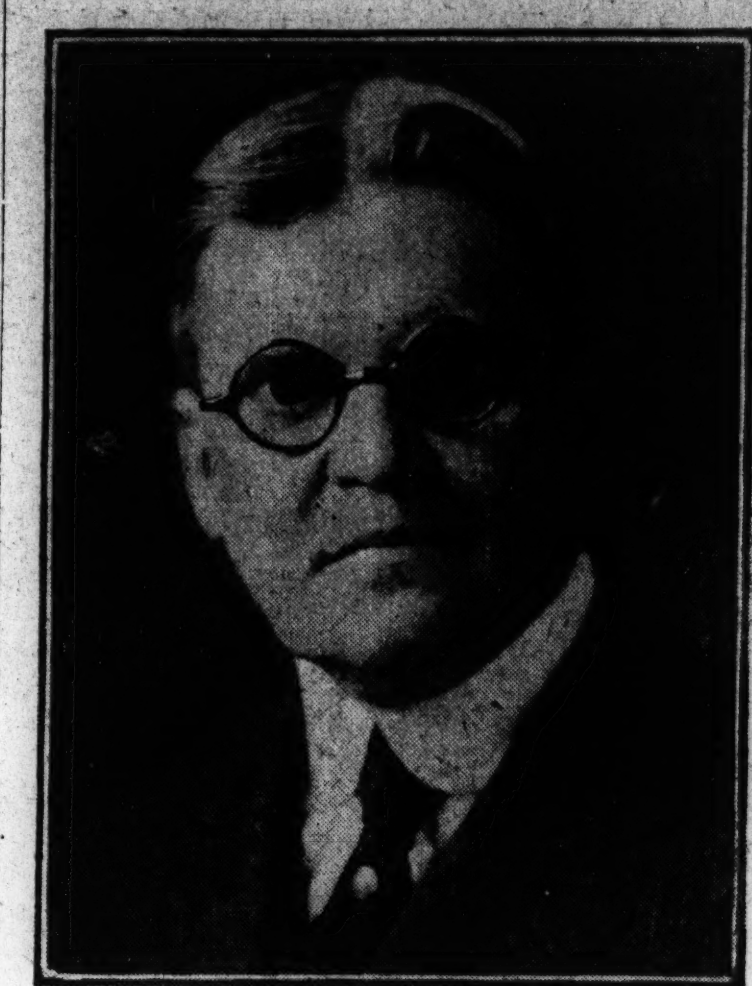
	1922	1921
Gold prod U. S.	\$53,000,000	\$50,067,309
World gold	\$53,000,000	\$50,067,309
World gold	\$53,000,000	\$50,067,309
World gold	\$53,000,000	\$50,067,309
World gold	\$53,000,000	\$50,067,309

STAPLE COMMODITIES

	1922	1921
Anthrac, tons	42,000,000	80,779,887
Bitum, tons	408,500,000	407,000,000
World prod, lbs	280,000,000	285,000,000
Crude oil, bbls	400,000,000	400,000,000
Gasoline, gals	4,550,000,000	5,152,548,000
Pa crude, gal	17,445,000	18,043,000
World sup, tons	3,896,139	3,935,714
Am sup, tons	4,900,000	4,107,328
Cuba raw, lb	7,000	4,864,830
Ref sug, lb	7,000	4,864,830
Mid rubber, lb	25,000	21,100
U. S. wheat, bu.	856,211,000	794,892,000
Canada wheat	390,000,000	394,000,000
World wheat	3,012,233,000	3,048,074,000
U. S. corn, bu.	2,890,712,000	3,080,272,000
U. S. oats, bu.	1,215,135,000	1,060,272,000
Potatoes, bu.	451,135,000	446,222,000
Cotton, bales	9,984,000	8,240,000
Cott seeds	12,700,000	12,228,535
Spot cotton	28,700	19,450
Val lead crops	\$7,572,890,000	\$5,729,912,000
Cott ginned to	3,493,295	7,790,656
Active spindles	34,800,000	34,489,000
Bradstreet index	113,735	113,725
Dept. Lab index	158.0	149
Cost living	158.0	149
Sears, Roebuck	\$185,000,000	\$178,014,979
F. W. Woolworth	\$187,000,000	\$147,654,647
Ridge 27 states	\$3,360,000,000	\$2,359,775,000
N. E. bldg. contr	444,679,000	202,000,000
Panama Canal	13,300,000	10,647,000
Portland cement	116,700,000	98,293,000

STATE BANK CALL

The Massachusetts bank commissioner has called for the financial condition of trust companies at the close of business Dec. 30, 1922.



Chester I. Campbell

BUSINESS men have long understood the value of exhibitions and public shows as a method of demonstrating and advertising their goods, but Chester I. Campbell, president of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, has taken the work so far as to raise it to an art, to give the exhibitors every advantage that can be gained from enlightening the public as to the craftsmanship of their industry and educating them to the value of their particular products.

A native of Providence, R. I., Mr. Campbell was educated in the public schools of that city. In his early years he was connected with the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency. When bicycles came into vogue he became connected with a bicycle agency, later going into business for himself. For several years he represented some of the most successful automobile builders in the pioneer days of the motor car. Twenty-one years ago, when the Boston automobile dealers gave their first show in the Mechanics Building, he was elected secretary and general manager of their association. It was largely his work that has brought the Boston Automobile Show to the point where it is today, one of the largest motor car displays in the world.

He eventually launched into the exposition business. During his career he has successfully staged the National Motor Boat & Engine show in Boston, New York and Chicago. Other exhibitions under his direction have been the International Textile Exposition, the Boston Automobile Show, the Knitting Arts Exhibition, the Home Beautiful Exposition, the National Shoe & Leather Exposition & Style Show, Inc., and the Airshire Cattle Show.

Mr. Campbell is secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, the Boston Commercial Motor Vehicle Association, the Textile Exhibitors' Association, president of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, president of the Wollaston Congregational Men's Club, director of several commercial organizations and ex-Mayor of Quincy, in which city he has made his home for many years.

STABILITY IS FEATURE OF THE LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Securities generally on the stock exchange here today displayed stability with a more confident tone. The market was steady at improved levels. Dollar descriptions were quiet. Argentine rails were firmer.

French loans were strong on hopes of favorable developments at the premier's conference on reparations. Glit-edge issues were better on investment buying. Kafirs were mixed with operations professional.

Diamond shares were again buoyant. Oil shares were irregular. Royal Dutch 24, Shell Transport 44, Mexican Eagle 1%. Rubber issues were steady. Industrials were more cheerful and dealings were broader. Hudson's Bay was 7%.

BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Bank of Germany report compares (in mark):

	This week	Last week
Gold	1,072,700,000	1,071,200,000
Other assets	1,094,800,000	1,094,800,000
Treasury cts	241,078,300,000	117,597,100,000
Bills	232,445,300,000	351,887,200,000
Treas bills	971,571,400,000	828,742,300,000
Advances	2,202,800,000	1,560,100,000
Investments	350,300,000	422,100,000
Other assets	67,112,500,000	45,331,300,000
Circulation	1,136,808,000	970,202,000,000
State deposits	120,134,700,000	58,382,100,000
Private dep.	314,227,100,000	278,599,100,000
Other liab.	104,516,700,000	99,052,500,000
Bank rate	10%	10%
Notes	13,500,000,000	13,700,000,000

*With Bank of England this week 50-62,000; last week 50,032,000.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS BIG EARNER

The Massachusetts Gas Company has earned about \$7.50 a share on the \$25,000,000 common stock, after charges and preferred stock dividends in the 1922 calendar year, but this is only half the story. The rate of profits was much accelerated in the latter part of the year.

For the final four months the company has earned at the annual rate of \$12 a share on the common, which contrasts rather sharply with the \$3 dividend rate now being paid.

YEAR'S REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN STEEL TRADE

Industry Has Sixth Best Twelve Months From Standpoint of Ingot Output

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (Special).—In 1922 the steel industry had its sixth best 12 months from the standpoint of ingot production, which was nearly 34,000,000 tons. The five better years were 1916, to 1920, inclusive. Three of these years were strictly war years, when mills were working at abnormal capacity. The next two years were devoted largely to supplying civilian steel needs that had been neglected during the war. Therefore, broadly speaking, these five banner years were all war years and 1922 was the first strictly peace year, and, therefore, a record for peace time.

Several conditions and events stand out in 1922. Among them were the steel company mergers, the coal strike, and the railroad shipmen's strike, with resultant shortages of fuel and railroad cars, the wage advance on Sept. 1, the \$3 a ton advance in steel rails on Oct. 1, the foreign iron-importing movement, and the decline of American steel exports.

Mergers Are Feature

Through the mergers during the year 70 per cent of the steel-making capacity of the United States was placed with four companies. Two large and powerful organizations went out of existence during the year—the Bridge Builders and Structural Society, and the Consolidated Steel Corporation. The former was an "open-price association," composed of structural steel fabricators, organized to exchange information as to prices at which contracts were taken and to compile monthly statistics of fabricated structural steel sales. The latter function was taken over by the United States Department of Commerce at Washington. The Consolidated Steel Corporation was the export representative of 11 independent steel companies. The first organization broke up because of the unfavorable attitude of the Government toward such associations and because of the mergers among the steel companies and because of the falling off of American steel export business.

Prices Nearly Double

Steel prices nearly doubled during the year. In March the major products, bars, plates, and shapes, sold as low as 12 1/2¢ a pound, Pittsburgh, but by September they had reached 22 1/2¢. At the end of the year they were very stable at an even 2¢ a pound. Pig iron prices were also variable. Eastern Pennsylvania iron (nearly double), then closed the year at the half-way price of \$27 a ton. At selling prices early in the year companies were losing money, but were making a moderate profit when the year ended. The twin strikes disrupted the industry considerably at the middle of the year. The shortage of fuel caused by the coal strike made a scarcity of pig iron. For the first time since 1901 there was an extensive foreign iron importing movement. Foreign iron sales during the year totaled about 400,000 tons. Prices were from \$2 to \$8 a ton less than domestic prices. At the beginning of the year domestic melters were prejudiced against the foreign iron being uncertain as to its melting qualities but after they had used it they discovered that it was satisfactory. Similarly, before the war foundrymen believed they must

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET HAS A DECIDED DECLINE

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Substantial declines in wheat today during the early dealings resulted from persistent selling based on liberal receipts. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1/2¢ lower, with May 1 1/2¢, followed by a decided general setback. After opening 1/2¢ to 1/4¢ lower, May 7 1/2¢ to 7 1/2¢, the corn market continued to drop. Oats opened unchanged to 1/4¢ up, May 4 1/2¢ to 4 1/2¢, and underwent a decline all around. Higher quotations on hogs gave a lift to provisions.

For January Investment

Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust

7% CUMULATIVE FIRST PREFERRED STOCK

100 and Accrued Dividend Yielding 7%

Batchelder & Snyder Company

8% PREFERRED STOCK

105 and Accrued Dividend Yielding 7.60

Special Circulars on Request

B. J. BAKER & COMPANY, Inc.

(INVESTMENT SECURITIES)

209 Washington Street

BOSTON

NEW TARIFF FACTOR

The most important single event of the year affecting the non-ferrous metals was the passage of the new tariff. This had the effect of advancing prices. For instance the new duty on aluminum was 5 cents a pound, and soon after the tariff became effective the price was exactly 5 cents a pound higher. The duty on lead was fixed at 2 1/2 cents a pound, and this kept out much of the Mexican lead that had been flooding the United States.

Practically all prices of the non-ferrous metals advanced during the year while producing costs decreased. Despite the advance in wages, because of economies in operation and reduction of overhead expense due to greater volume of output, lead prices advanced 54 per cent from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, zinc by 40 per cent, antimony 38 per cent, aluminum 35 per cent, platinum 40 per cent, tungsten ore 219 per cent, quicksilver 42 per cent.

The war surpluses of nearly all the metals were reduced drastically. The most striking was zinc, which fell from 66,000 tons in the United States to 20,000 tons, or only enough for two weeks' consumption. Refined and blister copper, both made and in process in the United States, fell from a grand total of 738,000,000 pounds to 463,000,000 pounds.

Tin supplies on the other hand were very stable, having closed the year at 25,000 tons for the world's visible supply, which was the same amount as at the year's opening.

Copper has been in the most depressed state of all the metals since the war because of overproduction during the war of virgin copper and the great accumulation of war scrap copper. The latter became practically exhausted during the last year, however. The landmark of the year was the resumption of a score of idle copper mines on April 1 after a shutdown of a year. Though overproduction was predicted at first, the shortage of skilled labor automatically regulated output.

The last month of 1922 was the best month in copper. Sales were 280,000,000 pounds, May standing in second place at 200,000,000 pounds. During December the price rose 13 1/2¢ a pound to 14 1/2¢, the most drastic change in copper for the year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Consols for money here today were 55 1/2. Grand Trunk 4 1/2. De Beers 13 1/2. Rand Mines 3 1/2. Money 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 2 1/2 per cent; three months' bills 2 1/2 per cent.

FEDERAL BANK CALL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The Federal Controller of the Currency today issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Friday, Dec. 29, 1922.

BANKERS OFFERING WESTERN PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

Harris, Forbes & Co. and Collins & Burr are offering a new issue of \$1,500,000 Utah Power & Light Company first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1946, at 91 1/2, and interest, to yield about 5.70 per cent.

The company, operating without competition, serves with electric light and power an extensive and steadily growing territory in Utah and southeastern Idaho and through its subsidiary, the Western Colorado Power Company, an important section in southwestern Colorado. The population of the territory served is estimated at 336,500.

The generating plants now operated have a total installed capacity of 155,624 k. w., of which 137,937 k. w. is hydroelectric.

These first mortgage bonds are followed by the \$5,000,000 6 per cent debentures and \$45,000,000 par value preferred, second preferred and common stocks of the company, representing the large investment in the property over and above the mortgage bonds. In addition, the mortgage securing this issue provides for a sinking or improvement fund.

Public Utility Earnings

	1922	1921
UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC		
Gross	\$1,208,081	\$1,083,297
Operating	202,055	188,167
Surplus	109,962	145,098
12 months		
Gross	12,251,143	11,412,593
Operating	1,968,352	1,446,349
Surplus	1,251,143	1,412,593
COMMONWEALTH POWER		
Gross earnings	\$2,187,745	\$1,999,297
Gross income	2,439,406	2,797,293
Net income	423,041	398,560
Excl after dividend	308,041	278,560
12 months		
Gross earnings	21,227,180	20,411,241
Gross income	24,394,406	27,972,293
Net income	4,230,406	3,985,560
Excl after dividend	3,080,406	2,785,560
12 months		
Gross	\$1,024,253	\$941,478
Net	284,570	298,344
Surplus	102,461	81,654
12 months		
Gross	11,449,339	11,407,982
Net	1,689,487	2,263,024
Surplus	623,698	1,234,253

EDUCATIONAL

American Educators
in the Malay States

Penang, Straits Settlement
Special Correspondence
THE Federated Malay States are nominally ruled by native sultans and in practice by British advisors, but the educational work is carried out largely by Americans. This is true not only of the interior native cities, but also of the British Crown Colonies of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang. The American missionary has come to these people and has established schools from the primary grades up to higher schools qualifying the student to take the Cambridge University entrance examinations, while the British missionary has confined his efforts chiefly to preaching and other evangelical work. This is a difference between missionaries of the two nationalities that can be remarked everywhere in the East. One American missionary has at one time phrased it humorously by saying: "We believe more than the British in using education as the sugar with which the religious pill is coated."

School Prosperity

Nine-tenths of the educational work in the Malay States is at present carried on by non-British missionaries. The American share is the greatest. The British Government has taken control of all the schools, establishing definite curricula, scales of salaries and tuition fees, along with other regulations. The Government has acquired this control by supplying the schools with funds. Aid from the Government became a necessity in 1914 and later years of the war when contributions from home began to fall off and the missionaries found themselves facing problems of retrenchment. The largest source of income for the schools is from the tuition fees which the prosperous Chinese or Indians of the Straits Settlements are able to pay. The arrangement with the Government was generally that the difference between the income and the expenditure was to be equally divided between it and the missions. The result is a prosperity in these schools infinitely greater than in many other countries of the East and almost equalling that of the Government school established in the Philippines by the United States. In China, for example, a mission or Government school will pay a native teacher about \$12 a month, while in the Malay States he receives \$30.

In the spacious quadrangle of the boys' Middle School in Penang I got my first glimpse of Malaysian education. It was about eight in the morning, and while the buildings still covered the yard with cool shade, the physical training work was going on. It was in charge of a director, whose pronunciation of Burma told me immediately that his cradle must have rocked in "New York." He pointed out to me the various nationalities. The boys dressed in European trousers with hair cut short were mostly Chinese; those with the turban and white drape were Malays; Hindus; while the care-free, dimpled faces under red fezes belonged to native boys. These Malays wore their national dress, practically the same garment for men and women, the sarong. Athletics must adapt itself to the native dress, as well as to the weather, with the result that most of the games and exercises had something of a mollicodde air about them.

Primary School in Palace

Even more picturesque and amusing is a visit to the primary school. For this school the American missionaries have procured a beautiful building, a residential palace which a Chinese rice speculator had erected for himself. Now the tiny tots of many nations flock there every day to the number of 500 to learn the English, language, arithmetic, and geography. The supervisor is an American girl who takes us from room to room proudly showing off her collection of "foreign children" that leave far behind Stevenson's poem about:
Little Indian, Sioux or Crow,
Little frosty Eskimo,
Little Turk or Japanese.

A class of 20 Chinese, Malaysians, Hindus, Burmese, and Japanese are being taught by an alert Chinese teacher of about 25 the meaning of the word "too." First Ah Chuan is made to walk across the room and then Mohammed Rood is told to accompany him while the teacher says, "Ah Chuan goes to the window and Mohammed goes too." A similar group in another room do the same thing about rubber plantation; every day figures in regard to the cost of coconuts; still others spell "rough," "though," "through," and other irrational English words, while we are charmed by another room that recites in chorus:
Three little kittens
Lost their mittens

Use Malaysia as Step Around World
Next we are taken to the music room, where a very capable Eurasian lady puts a group of six-year-olds through songs, marches, and dances. The most charming glimpse of all in the entire school was one we had of a little, saucer-eyed Hindu tot of a wealthy family. He wore a silk turban of the brightest yellow on his big young head and a long white garment. We learned from the teacher that he is brought to school every day by a six-foot Sikh attendant, who watches him every minute during the period of recess. In the corridor we were shown a large collection of servant women, mainly Chinese and ayahs for the Indians, waiting to conduct their charges home after school.

We found the teachers a most interesting group of young Americans. Among the women are those who use teaching in Malaysia as a step in working their way around the world. The men have generally traveled widely in these parts, and interestingly discuss plantations or jungle. We learned from them also various native peculiarities, for example, what are considered deadly insults. The Hindu's heart is broken when his turban is knocked off, and the Malay shows fight when he is struck with rattan, while a hiding with a leather strap is not in the least humiliating.

A. E. Z.



Upper—Contrary to the Usual Custom in Latin America, Boys and Girls Work Side-by-Side in This Agricultural School in Mexico.

Lower—The Mexican Secretary of Agriculture Visiting the Agricultural School on the Outskirts of Mexico City.

Literary Textbooks
Discussed in France

Paris
Special Correspondence
WAR has broken out between the partisans and the adversaries of the literary textbooks in use in the lycées. M. Fernand Vandérem leads the offensive of the adversaries. He has published articles against the manuals which have caused a sensation and have aroused violent controversies. In the newspaper "L'Intransigeant," 13 writers—"Les Treize" as they are called—have issued a petition addressed to the Conseil Supérieur de l'Enseignement for the suppression of the school manuals. But the Conseil refuses to answer. And its members, questioned individually, plead "incompetence." On the whole the battle for the moment ranges in the press. Two camps have taken up positions—the writers, and the members of the Université.

What are the objections put forward against the literary textbooks? The "Treize" state that the books are badly composed. They contain "errors and omissions." The omissions in these books which are intended to give the young people at least the names of authors whom France can be proud of, are felt to be "scandalous." M. Fernand Vandérem has drawn up a collection of "gross errors" about Baudelaire, Verlaine, Théophile Gautier, Stendhal, Flaubert, Maupassant and others which have appeared in textbooks written by such well known critics as Brunetiere, Lanson, Faguet, Pellissier. There is a "Cours Complet de Littérature Française" of which 500,000 copies have been sold in which Baudelaire is not even mentioned!

M. Vandérem deplores the narrowness displayed in the books put in the hands of school boys and girls. When so many mediocre poets and prose writers are cited at length and given in prudent limits, it is pointed out, and the most worthy authors, generally "modern" by chronology or tendency, should be banished. The makers of textbooks have no other aim than to confine themselves within prudent limits, "it is pointed out," and they play for safety. "What we know best is that which cannot be learned," said a well-known writer. But teachers are persuaded precisely of the contrary.

Mechanical Book-Learning

One of the objections of the "manuillistes" is that the official teaching does not count much in the life of a man. Most of the pupils—even the most intelligent—only "learn" out of their school books things which are wanted for the examinations and which they cheerfully forget as soon as the most worthy authors, generally "modern" by chronology or tendency, should be banished. The makers of textbooks have no other aim than to confine themselves within prudent limits, "it is pointed out," and they play for safety. "What we know best is that which cannot be learned," said a well-known writer. But teachers are persuaded precisely of the contrary.

But to that objection, M. Vandérem headily answers that the victims of the manuals are numerous. The children entrusted to the schools are at an age when they are unsuspecting. Their thoughts are contaminated, perverted for the rest of their life, by the "poison of official ineptitudes." There are thousands of boys and girls in French schools either in France or in French-speaking countries; there are thousands of foreign students, who trust these "absurd guides."

Need of Reading Not Felt

It is said that youths do not feel the need for reading, and that 80 per cent are absolutely ignorant of Baudelaire or Verlaine. "They know Victor Hugo, Lamartine a little, not at all Vigny or Leconte de Lisle, and they have just heard of Musset. But that is putting another arm in the hands of the adversaries of the textbooks. If a boy has not read 10 verses of Baudelaire at college, there is little chance that he should read them later.



Or if he does discover Baudelaire, or any other author, the choice that he will himself make, in the works put in the index of "official literature" may not be as innocent and discerning as the choice which might be prepared for him.

Reading Circles

London
Special Correspondence
THE National Home-Reading Union is doing, in a quiet way, work of the highest value for the nation. This is the testimony of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, late Minister for Education in Great Britain, concerning an agency whose influence for good is widespread among young and old throughout the country. Not long ago the great mass of the population was cut off from the delights of literature by lack of means or lack of education. Today the danger is not that too little will be read, but that too much will be read of the wrong kind. The National Home-Reading Union corrects this tendency by encouraging reading of the fruitful kind.

The Union is an educational force. By its agency some of the advantages of college or university life are brought into thousands of homes. This fact has received recognition by the Board of Education; and local education authorities have the power to pay the membership fees of teachers who wish to form reading circles in their schools. There are at present over 1300 such reading circles in the London County Authority alone, and several other county councils are encouraging the work.

A reading circle under the auspices of the union consists of a group of not less than five members who read certain books at home and meet to discuss them. It may be an association of friends who meet at their several homes or elsewhere; of members of churches, clubs, literary societies; of teachers and pupils in schools; of brotherhoods, adult schools and other associations.

The circle elects a leader who forwards the subscriptions to headquarters. There is extreme diversity in the constitution and conduct of the circles, but in all cases books are read at home and discussed together in an atmosphere of mutual help. For a fee which is so small as to be almost nominal it is possible to join either a special course, which fosters the serious study of particular subjects, such as history, art, natural science and literature; or a general course suitable for those who prefer to read more widely without entering into the detailed study of a special course. In addition, young people's courses of introductory character are provided for school pupils.

The zest with which a group of friends who have common interests with a diversity of outlook will discuss a book, enlighten one another upon difficulties, references and allusions, correct each other's prejudices, and misapprehensions and enlarge the

common stock of ideas and knowledge, is a striking feature of the establishment of reading circles everywhere. It is not necessary that the leader should be head and shoulders above the rest of the circle in education, so long as he has ability to stimulate general interest and discussion. The union welcomes the help of public libraries in its good work, and about 100 municipal libraries are already affiliated to it. For those readers who cannot join a reading circle, correspondence circles have been organized. These are modeled on the essay club plan; besides reading the selected books, correspondence members write papers which are sent to the leader and then forwarded from one member to another.

The Institute of
International Education

THE Institute of International Education was established in New York City in February, 1919, having for its general aim to develop international good will by means of educational agencies and for specific purposes to act as a clearing house of information and advice for Americans concerning things educational in foreign countries and for foreigners concerning things educational in the United States.

Each of the four years of its existence the Institute has given grants to American professors on sabbatical leave from their own universities, so that they have been enabled to accept the invitations given them from foreign universities. Men and women have gone to China, Japan, the Philippines, Scandinavia, France, England, Switzerland, Spain, Constantinople and South America. The reports which they bring back regarding educational conditions and needs in the countries they have visited enable Americans to be more useful in aiding them and more understanding of the problems of students from those countries.

The first exchange between India and the United States has been accomplished, Dr. S. L. Joshi of the University of Baroda exchanging with Dean P. L. Buck of the University of Nebraska.

The Institute has notified in advance American colleges and universities of the coming of foreigners of distinction, and so has enabled them to secure a welcome and a hearing.

The difficulties which foreign students experience in gaining admittance to the United States has given rise to much disappointment and disillusionment, and the Institute has been asked to take the responsibility of deciding which are the bona fide students. As a consequence the difficulties have been lessened as well for the commissioner as for the students.

During the summer of 1922, the Institute lent its aid in organizing The International Students Tours. Five tours were planned and carried through, one to Italy, one to England, one to France, one to Scandinavia, and one general tour.

The Team Work of Education
and Agriculture in Mexico

PERHAPS no man in public office in Mexico today has a bigger opportunity for the working out of great projects and worth while ideas than Señor Don Ramón P. de Negri, Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet of President Obregon. The great majority of all the inhabitants of the Republic fall under the influence of his department as a successful program of agriculture and of country life will mean a happy Mexico.

Nobody realizes this more deeply than the Señor Ministro himself and the buoyant grip with which he has taken his responsibilities in hand is one of the things which most inspires confidence in the future of this country. Already much of the land which was unjustly wrested from the people during the Diaz régime is being restored to them. But better still, in this country where, till now, agriculture has been carried on only in the sketchiest, most primitive and most feudal fashion, a campaign of enlightenment is under way to acquaint the campesinos with modern scientific methods and to teach him to win a free and truly human life from the soil on which before the revolution, he was scarcely more than a serf.

Co-operation is the solvent by which the department hopes to deal with the economic problems which till recently have paralyzed the efforts of the newly liberated agriculturists. Recently, therefore, in the Chamber of Deputies the National Co-operative Party presented a bill for the establishment of a farmers' bank which should be national in its scope and whose mission would be to provide the financial backing for the formation throughout the Republic of rural co-operative societies.

The program for these societies includes group buying of machinery, seed and stock, group selling of the crops and all those other features which have worked out well in other countries and which can be adapted to the conditions actually existing in Mexico today.

The Moral and Social Basis

Nothing, however, in the department's whole program is bigger than its understanding of the moral and social basis which must underlie any campaign for economic betterment. "The strategic point in any plan for the permanent upbuilding of agriculture," said Señor de Negri, in a recent interview, "must be sought in the country family. Unless the family functions properly, there can be no race of strong, intelligent, home-loving farmers to carry on this agriculture. Unless the home—and, of course, that larger home which we call the community—gives the boys and girls that comfort, that companionship and that wholesome recreation to which they are justly entitled and which they believe the city offers, the brightest, the most energetic and most progressive of them will inevitably turn their backs upon the soil, and the most important industry of the Republic will be left in the hands of the backward and the apathetic."

Therefore, with the warm approval of President Obregon, the department is organizing a campaign in behalf of the rural family, which is to make the rounds of the villages along the railroads in two cars especially equipped for the purpose. The cars will carry a beautiful collection of posters, hand painted in colors by Mexican artists, on those topics which most closely concern the country home. Among these topics cleanliness, food values, sanitary housing, and the value of education figure prominently. The car will also carry a portable playground.

In the Hands of Women

The organization and conduct of this campaign the Señor Ministro has placed in the hands of women. Señora Obregon, the "first lady of the land" is herself heading a committee to provide toys and books for the little campesinos of the remote villages.

Nothing, perhaps, better demonstrates the breadth of the department's plans than its active alliance with the Department of Education which is itself committed to a country-wide struggle against illiteracy. During the last year it has organized a division of "cultura indigena" which is already well started on its program among the Indians and mestizos who form so large a part of the population of the country. To each important tribal center the division is sending a "missioner" who is to take charge of the educational and cultural life of the district, establish schools, train teachers from among the native groups, introduce the Spanish language in the villages which still speak only the tribal tongues and encourage and improve the native industries with the emphasis, of course, on the cultivation of the soil. In this program the Department of Agriculture is naturally deeply interested. It has commissioned over 300 of the "missioners" as honorary agents of its own division of rural co-operation.

But the social-educational activities of the Department of Agriculture do not stop there. One of the projects closest to the heart of Señor de Negri is the establishment within the Federal district itself of agricultural schools for children of the type of the one which is already in full swing on the outskirts of Mexico City. The school constitutes one of the most encouraging examples of fundamental social work that the city, situated in the dirtiest, most poverty-stricken and most vicious section of Mexico, is opening to some 800 children, who would otherwise exist in a state of wretchedness, beggary or crime, a life which for present joy and future hope, exists in but few educational institutions anywhere. Built around a roomy old park, it encloses within its inner courts many hundred garden plots whose cultivation forms the center of the instruction given and the life lived in the school. Each of the older children—though the oldest is only 12—may have up to three of these plots, and the fruit of his toil upon them is entirely his own. But,

while an independent producer, he is also a voluntary member of a brotherhood of some 500 other children, some of them so little they can just toddle round the school and many of them homeless save for the shelter of its roof. Part of the proceeds of his labor, therefore, he is invited to deposit in the school bank whence it is loaned out in small amounts to this child or that. All such loans, however, are made strictly according to the recognized rules of banking—the "Parque Francisco y Madera" is not a charity—it is a buoyant co-operative enterprise of 500 young citizens.

The spirit of the school is beautiful—beautiful with a joyous freedom of spirit, a responsibility and dignity and a creative love of work which, carried into adult life, would make over human society into all that the great lovers of the race have dreamed that it might be. For this reason the Department of Agriculture is planning to found others like it as rapidly as possible, in which enterprise it has the warm co-operation of the Department of Education.

Japan's Increasing Need
for School Facilities

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—Government officials, foreign diplomatic figures and a group of celebrated Japanese educators spoke in the presence of the Prince Regent at the Imperial University recently in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the public school in Japan. The Prince Regent read an address, in which he pointed in glowing terms the work of the late Emperor Meiji, father of the Government school system, and said that progress had been carried out along the lines planned by

him at that time. Elaborate ceremonies were held in all the schools throughout the country.

Japan's educational problem is still a difficult one, however, as only a small per cent—approximately one-tenth—of her children are being accommodated. Prefectural taxes, Government appropriations and high tuition rates are not yet sufficient to provide school room space for the number of children, which increases approximately 100,000 every year. Educational leaders are now agitating for the release of most of the money saved through limitation of water and land forces as a result of the Washington conference into educational coffers, so that more buildings and more teachers can be permitted. Several such bills are before the Diet, and it is the dream of these far-seeing men to bring about a national compulsory education law as soon as there is equipment enough to allow for it.

One of the features in the appropriation bills for education that will be submitted at the Diet session this winter will be for a call for 1,000,000 yen (\$500,000) for the education of the eta class, the remnant of Japan's old caste system, which are still considered as social outcasts. There has been a growing feeling lately in favor of the eta, and educational leaders are deploring the manner in which this group of people are being treated, as they are on the same plane physically and, if given the chance, mentally, with all Japanese. Their ancestors were outcasts because they were butchers or animal skinner.

There have been two unprecedented incidents relative to this group that indicate the general trend of thought that has lately started. One is that Viscount Makino, Minister of the Imperial Household Department, has decided to take an eta teacher into the services of the department. The other is that a member of the eta class has been appointed a teacher in the School for Peers to teach the daughters of nobility.

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BRITISH PLAN AID
FOR AGRICULTURE

Bonar Law Government Has
Experts Studying Land Bank
Credit Idea

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 12.—That certain
questions relating to British agricul-
ture would receive early attention
from the Government was anticipated
when Mr. Bonar Law returned as
Premier. From the farmers' stand-
point, however, events have occurred
with far greater rapidity than was
considered probable. Since the open-
ing of Parliament it has been evident
that the Government has determined
to tackle the rural problem with the
thoroughness and promptitude which
the critical condition of the industry
so urgently demands.

Official inquiries into two matters of
fundamental importance were im-
mediately instituted by Sir R. Sanders,
Minister of Agriculture. The first of
these investigations aims at discover-
ing the prevailing causes for the great
disparity between the prices which are
received by farmers for their produce
and those at which these same goods
are retailed to the public. The results
of this inquiry will probably have very
far-reaching effects upon the future of
the farming industry.

Furthermore, a committee under the
chairmanship of Sir Theodore Cham-
bers has been appointed to investigate
the question of agricultural credit.
Many farmers' immediate troubles
could be eased by the institution of
such facilities. The importance of the
question, however, does not end here.
The matter has a far more permanent
bearing upon the future prosperity of
British agriculture, which hitherto
has rarely lacked sound forms of
available credit.

In Great Britain only half-hearted
attempts have been made to emulate
the wonderful success which has been
attained by the system of credit land
banks established on the continent.
The apathy of the farming community
to matters relating to business organi-
zation has undoubtedly proved a serious
handicap in past years. The Govern-
ment, however, is apparently fully
alive to the possibilities which may
be realized by means of agricultural
credit and it is announced that Sir
Theodore Chambers' committee is to
devote particular attention to the ad-
visability of instituting credit land
banks in Great Britain.

These two inquiries are significant
in that they indicate the great im-
portance which the Government is
attaching to the present agricultural
situation. In a recent speech in the
House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George
also drew attention to the extreme de-
pression into which the farming in-
dustry had fallen—and pointed out the
serious effects which automatically
followed upon a cessation of rural
prosperity. The former Premier em-
phatically urged the Government to
forcibly with the question of unem-
ployment and its relation to agricul-
ture. In concluding his speech he
emphasized the need for a revival in
the rural life of Great Britain and ap-
pealed to the Prime Minister for the
thorough inquiry into every aspect of
the agricultural situation.

Mr. Bonar Law readily conceded this
request. From the tenor of his re-
marks it is evident that the Prime
Minister considers that agriculture in
so commercial a country as Great
Britain has some of the most impor-
tant aspects of development, but he agreed
that certain steps could be taken to
place the industry on a more re-
munerative footing than that existing
today.

The results of the thorough investi-
gation which has been promised will
be awaited with considerable interest
by every class of the community. The
rural problem has aroused widespread
discussion throughout the country and
it is now clearly recognized that the
time has come when the farming in-
dustry must be brought back to a per-
manent basis, guaranteeing a reasonable
livelihood to those engaged in the
work of food production.

MANITOBA APPOINTS
NEW LIQUOR BOARD

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 19 (Special
Correspondence)—Assurance that the
government of John Bracken, the
Premier, which has recently come into
power in Manitoba, means business in
so far as the rigid enforcement of the
Manitoba Temperance Act is con-
cerned, is contained in the announce-
ment that a new board of administra-
tion of the act has been appointed.
Hitherto the administration of the act
has been under the direction of only
one person, but the new board will
consist of three, including J. N. Mac-
Lean, H. J. Martin, Commissioner of
the Manitoba Provincial Police, and
John Allen, K. C., deputy attorney-
general.

Of late years the act has been dis-
regarded, but the new government
acted upon its provisions to insure
proper, efficient and capable adminis-
tration of the temperance laws, and
also in fulfillment of one of its pro-
tection pledges.

The appointment of the board has
general approval both in and out of
government circles, and it is hope-
fully expected by prohibition sup-
porters that as soon as the board be-
gins to function all violations of the
law will be strictly prosecuted.

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BANK OF PARIS HEAD SAYS FRANCE TO PAY

M. Rein Declares Republic Will Settle Debts Even If Germany Defaults

PARIS, Dec. 10 (Special Correspondence)—On the occasion of the erection of a monument in the commune of Mesnil-le-Roi, near Paris, its mayor, M. Rein, who is the director of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and well-known in financial circles, gave a remarkable discourse, in which he developed general ideas on what the France of after-war should be. Particularly competent in financial matters, he dwelt upon the financial problem of France, gave his judicious advice upon the present difficulties. "Time, work, economy," a financial minister helped by competent men," are the chief factors of triumph over the financial situation. Such is the chief idea expressed by M. Rein in his discourse. It should be realized that the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas is the most enterprising of all French banking institutions, and itself has absolute confidence in the future of France.

Our country, M. Rein said, has recovered two rich provinces which have sensibly increased the national patrimony. Our colonies form with the motherland a whole of inestimable richness, wherein we can find all the raw materials, all the products, all the resources, necessary to the life of a great people.

This people has given proof of its capacities during the war. It has continued to deserve the world's admiration since the armistice. In spite of its woes it has remained the champion of work which overcomes all misfortunes and restores all ruins.

Considerable efforts and sacrifices have been made in favor of the victims of war, of the nation's wards, of the functionaries, of the workers. The devastated regions are restored to life. Foreigners are stupefied to see the mines in activity after having been drowned by the enemy. The weaving and spinning factories are again working. All the industries vie with each other in energy; commerce has taken anew the predominant place which it occupied in pre-war days in the invaded departments. All the populations from Dunkirk to Alsace have courageously resumed their tasks, forgetting the cruel hours of war. Billions of francs have been necessary for the realization of this gigantic program. Would another people, even with more billions, have done as well?

Billions have also been wanted for repairing the roads, for reconstructing the railway material, for undertaking important works of electricity, of hygiene, etc.

Money Raised in France
All these milliards, it must be unceasingly repeated, have been found in our territory. With our own means we have performed that tour de force: we have borrowed nothing from abroad since 1918. On the contrary, France has helped certain allied powers who asked its financial aid. French capital went to Central Europe to save it from disaster. France has only contracted war debts. The world has benefited by the results obtained by the heroism of our soldiers, and yet France alone bears the burden. France recognizes its debts. It has no need of charity. It merely asks for time and for a reasonable rate of interest, for it is a debtor of good faith.

But the present generation, which has suffered all the evils of war, must not alone bear the financial shock. Future generations, in a space of time of 50 years, must make a point of paying off the debts contracted for imperious needs and in the interest of humanity.

A rich country like France, laborious, full of energy, faithful to traditions, will come, with head erect, out of a financial situation born from the circumstances of the war.

Brake Put on Expenses
Time, work, economy, will be the chief factors of restoring normal conditions. Already satisfactory results have been obtained which permit us to foresee a better future. The brake has been put on expenses; the curve takes a downward direction; economies are tried and realized everywhere; unnecessary importations are suppressed. It is sought to live on the territory.

The war was not won by a single general in a single day. Four years of formidable efforts—at the front and behind the lines were needed. It was necessary to have the collaboration of numerous great chiefs relying on their troops, the capability of bearing with serenely the dreadful hardships of a pitiless war, all dismissing "defeatism" in order to keep intact their confidence in the final success.

To triumph, in spite of all, over the financial situation, it will be indispensable to have recourse to the same methods. With a methodical financial policy, France will triumph, even without support, even if Germany precipitates her bankruptcy in the hope of dragging us down with her fall.

Good Times Prophesied
The financial policy must for several years be, above all, a "politique de trésorerie." As to the 1923 budget, public opinion would feel satisfied were it shown a compression of a few hundred millions without trying to make entirely good the deficit of several billions with the help of resources which it is impossible to improvise. Owing to such compressions justifying serious efforts, the "trésorerie" will become more and more regular. At a short date, with the help of the Banque de France, of the Crédit Foncier de France, with all the means at the disposal of the Minister, the lowering of the rate of interest of money may be envisaged which will stimulate and facilitate commerce and industry. The French rennet will then be sought after by reason of their remunerative yield in comparison to the new conditions: their market will be enlarged; their market prices will

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A TEMPORARY home for quiet study, also for those needing care and attention. Apply by letter or phone to Mrs. A. A. RYAN, 62, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W. 11, Park 8140.

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GOOD plain cook and housemaid wanted; particular care for boy kept. Apply Mrs. RAMSDEN, The Cottage, Nenden, London, N. W. 10.

rise, and other French transferable securities will follow.

In short, France possesses solid capital, in proportion to the actual exigencies. France of tomorrow will be finer and richer than pre-war France.

MIXED FARMING URGED IN ALBERTA

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The need of changing the present policy of exclusive wheat farming to one of diversified farming was strongly emphasized by George Hoadley, provincial minister of agriculture, at a conference of outstanding authorities on irrigation in the province held in this city. This and the desirability of placing more settlers on the land were the keynote of the conference.

Mr. Hoadley was strongly supported by W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, and Don Bark of the Brooks Canadian Pacific Railway farm. Mr. Bark told the delegates that the men who are making the success on the Canadian Pacific Railway blocks are those who have cut out the wheat game and gone in for alfalfa, alfalfa seed, garden stuff, dairying, poultry, and the raising of hogs.

Financial houses, Mr. Hoadley claimed, are willing to assist any sound agricultural enterprise, but are absolutely opposed to the "one crop only" policy. Mixed farming appeals to the banker. The irrigated lands of southern Alberta are especially suitable to mixed farming, and this policy was strongly advised.

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PRIVATE classes in the British Museum. Apply to Miss Sara Patterson, 274, King's Road, London, S. W. 3.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Gordon Craig, the Practical Man,
Master of All Theater Arts

Florence, Italy
Special Correspondence
MANY have written of Gordon Craig as a creative artist, discussed the beauty of his conceptions, the loftiness of his ideals, the aesthetic value of his designs, the immense influence he has exerted upon the whole theater of Europe and America. There is another side of talent—his practicality.

Gordon Craig has exercised a vast influence in the realm of the theater, not fortuitously, not merely because he has fine and far-reaching ideas and is "an inspirational force," but because he is the practical expert always. Because he has trained himself by an unremitting and relentless application in every branch of those varied and complicated activities which go to make up what is epitomized in the phrase, "The art of the theater." The motto he bestowed upon "The Mask" at its inception, "after the practice the theory," sums up his own method. He has practiced all along the line before formulating theories of action for the present, theories of direction, of development and of achievement for the future.

Gordon Craig, the son of Ellen Terry, having some four generations of theater men and women behind him, may be said to have been born in the theater as well as to have lived in it, grown in it, from his earliest years, and moreover, to have been endowed with nearly every craftsman's ability. But upon that foundation he has himself built by unceasing activity and application. Therefore when he speaks of the theater he does not surmise, he knows; he does not advance theories but practical experience.

For consider what his career has been. After living in closest touch with the theater from childhood, he entered the Lyceum as actor under Sir Henry Irving at the age of 17, and one can imagine what such a training under such a master would mean to a young man wholeheartedly devoted to the theater. Day after day would find him standing in the wings watching rehearsals as no one else did, and applying himself ceaselessly to acquiring a knowledge of the work of the stage manager who directs the actors, costumers, scenic men, the lighting, the music, the supers singly and in crowd—the time mover, in fact in the theater world.

While acting for eight years at the Lyceum in London, he would in the summer join a touring company in the provinces, playing some six or eight new parts each year, and thus gaining further and fresh practical experience. He also, to make himself more practical as a future producer, set himself to learn to draw. No taking, with him, of pictures from the National Gallery, upon which to build his scenes, after the facile custom of so many producers, but steady unremitting study and practice until he learned to design and draw them for himself.

Next, finding it another essential

step, he taught himself to write. "I shall never be able to continue my work until I can teach myself to write," he said, and he persisted until, as his many books and essays testify, he achieved his end.

He proved by production in London, in 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, the practicality of his ideas and inventions, as he has proved them in Ireland (where a patented invention of his for stage scene was successfully used at the Abbey Theater in 1911), and in other lands since.

With equal thoroughness he has studied lighting, working with his models and appliances, besides searching out the methods of those precursors in this branch through past centuries, comparing them with those in use today, collecting a vast number of "tricks" as he calls them, and formulating his own theories upon the cumulative results of his experiments and researches. He is a practical carpenter, too, able not merely to explain to his workmen what he needs, but to produce it himself, while his fame as a wood engraver, an art which he took up to train himself in design, is world-wide. He is, in fact, the complete man of the theater, able to come on to the stage with his play, designed in every detail, rehearse it, even act it; and, should he be asked to build a theater, he could bring some five or six essential and original ideas to this work, and some hundreds of new (quite new) smaller ideas which he does not make public until they shall be so seen.

He has, moreover, acquired a vast knowledge of the history, literature, construction and technique of the theater of all ages; a knowledge so wide, accurate and well-digested that one might suppose it would have taken all his time to acquire just that, did one know the immense number of his designs, etchings, engravings, models, writings—the range of his activities in every branch of the art for which he lives. His studio visitors have seen more than 600 of his drawings which have never been published or exhibited, and many hundreds of pages of unpublished notes. In fact the expression of the whole man is a ceaseless, tireless, ordered, fruitful activity and progression, going forward so intensely yet so quietly that one who worked with him daily for years testifies never to have seen him either fussed or in a hurry.

Craig still, in his relentless criticism of himself, always striving to increase his capacity and knowledge in all directions, but he is just enough in his estimates to know, though he refuses to call himself a master, that he is a good man at the theater: that he is ready, at any opportunity, to demonstrate the practicality of every theory he has advanced, every design he has made.

He has probably done more than any other contemporary worker for the cause of the theater; and the only return he seeks is the opportunity to serve it more effectively, the means to carry on his work on its behalf upon a yet wider scale.



Edward Gordon Craig

young actor. If there is a secret about Leslie Howard's work, it is his continual unaffected, modest sincerity. If the reader wishes to know how many others did good work, he is asked to look back at every name in the cast printed above. But a burst of enthusiasm on the part of the present reviewer makes it necessary for him to write down the names of those who seemed to deserve special honorable mention. They are: Gavin Muir, A. P. Kaye, Eugene Powers, St. Clair Bayfield, Courtney Ford, Ferdinand Gotschalk and Elizabeth Patterson.

artists of our own, such as Senhorna Abigail Maia and her worthy associates; we boast a dozen native dramatists, such as Oduvaldo Vianna, whose piece will give you pleasure this evening; authors who treat in a manner distinctly our own universal themes that have been discovered in our milieu; we have, moreover, an interested public.

The Maia company aims directly at the establishment of a permanent Brazilian theater, and it is strange indeed that such a project should be so long in the fulfillment.

The piece with which they opened their engagement at Sao Paulo was "Manhans de Sol" ("Sunny Mornings"). It impresses one rather with its sincerity and fidelity to the local conditions, but for any outstanding artistic qualities. That it has made an impression upon the playgoer may be gathered from its extraordinarily long life; thus far it has seen more than 200 performances. This is not bad for Broadway; for Brazil it is fairly record of such dramas as Claudio de Souza's "Flores de Sombra" and Viriato Correa's "A Juria." Vianna's piece has been praised by native critics for its construction, its vivacious dialogue, its general interest.

Monteiro Lobato, a rising young critic and publisher of the city, writing of the project and the piece in the columns of that solid newspaper, O Estado de Sao Paulo, enters the list (as one might have expected from a knowledge of his previous writings) in favor of a distinct line of cleavage between the Portuguese and the Brazilian actor. He compliments the playwright, not without a hearty word for Senhorna Vianna as an uncompromising stage director as well; he points out the effects in Brazil of the moving pictures upon the legitimate drama, being exceeded only by the result of a lowering of prices for regular productions and, as another, a speeding up in the technique of the drama. Like the civic personage he is, he comments ironically upon the fact that the city of Sao Paulo, which has housed companies from France, Germany, Italy and even Japan, now for the first time houses its own.

There is a certain logic to his argument against the Portuguese pronunciation upon the Brazilian stage. New York has no objection to English accent in plays brought from London; it might not fare so well were all actors in native American plays to affect a London pronunciation. Yet one wonders whether the distinction is really so great as the over-zealous Brazilian patriot is apt to make it.

Subsidizing
Shakespeare

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 12.—At a full meeting of the members of the Shakespeare Memorial Committee, which has just been held at King's College in London under the presidency of Lady Meyer, an important recommendation from the executive sub-committee was considered. This was that a Shakespeare Memorial National Theater Company be established forthwith, and that a sum of money not exceeding £5000 be allotted to it for three years.

After lengthy discussion of this proposal, the following amendment was put as a substantive motion: "That a company of players be established, and that for this purpose a sum of money be provided from the income of the Shakespeare Memorial Fund and from any additional money that can be collected for this particular object, the expenditure to be controlled by a special committee to be appointed by the executive." The Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton and Mr. Bernard Shaw supported the amendment, and Mr. William Archer opposed it. As a result of the different views expressed by the various speakers who followed,

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The Great Russian Tonic
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the substantive motion was ultimately rejected by 10 votes to 7. The committee are, accordingly, still at a deadlock, and matters thus remain where they have been practically ever since the Memorial Committee first came into existence. This is an unfortunate state of affairs, and is not improved by the fact that it is one from which there is no very clear issue.

The opposition led by William Archer and his supporters was based on the ground that the adoption of the scheme suggested by Mrs. Lyttleton and Bernard Shaw would, in the course of a few years, eat up all the available funds. The first requisition, he contended, was a worthy and dignified building, in some central portion of London, to serve as a National Theater, and that the committee's funds should be primarily devoted to this purpose. On the whole, this is sound reasoning, for the general public are not likely to contribute subscriptions to a "Memorial theater," which has no concrete existence, and more particularly when such specific subscriptions are being deliberately applied to another object, viz.,

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Boston

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HASTEN AND GET
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ON OUR WAY TO
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400 Times in
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It's a Glorious Play!

New York
ALAN DALE and
REYNOLD BROOK
Implore you to see
Klaw Theat. W. 43 St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Last Warning
The Melodramatic Hit
with WILLIAM COURTLEIGH

SHUBERT Theat. 44th St. W. 43 St. Eves. 8:30
GREENVILL VILLAGE FOLLIES
Musical Production

to subsidize a company which also exists only in a proposition. Of course, what is really wanted is a theater—a qualified company to occupy it. As things are, however, accomplished actors and actresses are much more numerous in London than are well appointed theaters. Still, with so many clever people on the committee, there ought to be a way out of the difficulty even yet.

THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

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International Musical Success
The LADY in ERMINE
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THE NEW COMEDY BY
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SAM H. HARRIS Presents
MARGARET LAWRENCE
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Success
"Genuine acting ability of the highest order."
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With GLEN HUNTER, FLORENCE FANE, Harry Lane Wilson's story dramatized. Got. E. Kaufman and Mary Connolly.

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"6 Characters in Search of an Author"

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30
Anna Nichols' "Abie's Irish Rose"
Successful Success

Bronx
BRONX N. Y.
Week of Jan. 1
CAL MARY
Bronx Opera House

Fay Bainter in 'The Lady Cristilinda'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Broadway Theater, Miss Fay Bainter appears in "The Lady Cristilinda," comedy by Monckton Hoffs. The cast:

H. R. H. the Duke of Calshot, Gavin Muir
The Bishop of Uttereter, Arnold Lucy
The Marquis of Leth, Malcolm Dunn
The Mayor of Hammerpool, A. P. Kaye
Sir Julius Samson, Eugene Powers
Col. Thackeray, Mary Lawrence Givert
H. S. Tucker, M. P., Roy Cochran
Mr. Inglethorpe, Thomas Lauder
Father Reaney, St. Clair Bayfield
Lord Llanely, Ethelbert Hale
Christopherson, Charles Chetnam
Rapho, Courtney Foote
Martino, Leslie Howard
Roy-Mo, Charles Chetnam
Frederick, Frank Arundel
Harold, Haviland Chappell
Proppy, Elizabeth Patterson
The Lady Cristilinda, Fay Bainter
Policeman, Henry Burdage
Chauffeur, Charles Chetnam

"The Lady Cristilinda" can be "cut" into one of the season's biggest successes. In fact, it is full of good cuts. There is so much that is fine in this particular performance that it may triumph in spite of some cruel things the author, Monckton Hoffs, has done to his play in the way of frequently holding up its logical movement from point to point, while his pen strays into all kinds of irrelevant bypaths.

It may be that the talented Fay Bainter, and one of the most nearly perfect casts of players ever assembled in New York can hold the play together long enough to carry it over the first few trying weeks of its run. If so, Mr. Hoffs should be grateful to William Harris Jr. for the fine production he has given the comedy, to Robert Milton who has directed the rehearsals superbly, to Livingston Platt who has given the play its beautiful scene pictures, to the aforesaid excellent cast, and to that which is so good in his play that it carries a heavy weight of that which is, to speak it ever so gently, unfortunate.

To begin with, the second act should either be omitted or should be reduced to three minutes—at the outside, four—and played as a silhouette first scene to act three. As now played, the second act, which does not show us one character that we have met in act one, is ruthlessly thrust into the midst of a truly moving love story that has made a fine start in act one. The motive of act two is to tell the audience that a certain picture has been presented to a church. The onward movement of the drama is aided just that much and no more. As now played, there are 20 or 25 minutes used up in a presentation scene at "A Public Meeting of the Magnificent Palace of Varieties, Hammerpool," where local "types" such as the Mayor in his robes of office, and several local celebrities, each gives his version of what a presentation speech should be. It is all very cleverly done and has its amusing

moments, but we have seen practically the same thing done in vaudeville with one man playing all of the parts, the same sort of kind of entertainment in which Chick Sale is just as clever and quite as amusing. While this picture presentation act is on, Miss Bainter and her company play the important characters in the story are sitting in their dressing rooms, and while this act is on, the audience is longing for it to finish, and for the play to begin again. There are other cuts, each one of which will add to the length of the run of the play, but we had better say a few things about the good things that are to be enjoyed in "The Lady Cristilinda."

It is a story of circus life and its contact with society. The odor of sawdust with its real unrealities in conflict with the other world of unadorned realities. It is the story of a little bareback rider who meets and loves a young painter belonging to what is known as the social class. The painter's aristocratic father pleads with the little girl that the boy's "career" will be ruined unless she gives him up. Knowing the great devotion of her sweetheart and that no ordinary story will satisfy, desiring to serve him unconditionally, the girl makes the supreme sacrifice of taking on herself an accusation that is untrue. The beauty of her life is later rewarded in her every wish, and as the play is unfolded by the author, the audience is given the pleasure of viewing many charming scenes. These scenes are so well played that they make the performance as a whole well worth seeing.

Miss Bainter's performance of the little bareback rider, "The Lady Cristilinda" leaves almost nothing to be desired in the way of a piece of acting. Her understanding, her simplicity, her directness are a valuable study in expert acting that does not seem like acting. In the hands of Miss Bainter this touching simplicity is so powerful that it pulls the play over many rough places.

Arthur Byron gives a good professional performance of the part of Cristilinda's father, the proprietor of the circus, but we would rather see this actor in a part for which he is more suited. Leslie Howard is the young portrait painter and again we feel that this is the part in which he is best although we have felt the same about him in "The Truth About Blayden," "The Serpent's Tooth," and "The Romantic Age." Here is a rare

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

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"Costi Fan Tutte" (In English) Jan. 8
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Management
MRS. EVA MCCOY, 111 W. 7th St., Erie, Pa.

National Comedy
Company of Brazil

BRAZILIANS interested in the revival of a truly representative national theater, find cause for comfort and new hopes in the recent success achieved in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo by the Companhia Nacional de Comedia. The appearance of the National Company, which is headed by the highly talented actress Abigail Maia, was the occasion of a demonstration at the Theatro Apollo of the latter city. Amadeu Amaral, one of the best of the contemporary poets, delivered a speech before the rise of the curtain, in which he made rapid summary of the history of the stage in Brazil, a not very rich but fruitful history, to be sure, which boasted a relative period of growth and establishment during the early generations that grew up after the Independence (1822) and sank almost immediately into insignificance.

There was a time, he informed his audience, when playhouses in their country drew large crowds and when the dramatists were the flower of Brazil's intellectuality. The subjects treated were such as have always engaged the worthiest thinkers, and the manner of treatment, if not revelatory of the highest dramatic gifts, was at least one of respect toward the institution. With the lapse from these standards came an invasion of "revues," "pochades," "burlesques," and what not else, all this fairly coincident with the early years of the republic, which came 75 years later than the Independence.

Today witnesses an attempt to bring author and actor alike back to the better traditions of the native stage. In the past few years, declared Senhorna Amaral, more had been done for the advancement of the Brazilian theater than had been accomplished in the preceding half century of productions. "Today, in any event, we have a few of our own companies, such as the one we are about to applaud; we have

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

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with TED SHAWN
and Denishawn Dancers
and Instrumental Quartette
Directed by Louis Hays
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Management DANIEL MAYER
ACOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

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CARNegie HALL
Monday Eve., January 8, 8:15
MANEN
The Great Spanish Violinist
Tickets 75c to \$2.50 Plus Tax
Knaab Piano
Tickets Box Office or mail to Mgt. International
Art, 125 W. 42d St., New York

Erie, Pa.
"Costi Fan Tutte" (In English) Jan. 8
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THE HOME FORUM

Flighting of the Ravens

IN MOST parts of Scotland, even among the high hills and deep glens of the Central Highlands, the raven is a rare, a very rare, bird nowadays. Only in the Hebrides—those storm-tossed islands westward of the Scottish mainland—is he found in any numbers. Here his sable form, as it forges its way in the teeth of the gale with steady and powerful flight, is a familiar thing, and his deep croak carries far across the solitary spaces of mist-drenched moorland and wild hillside which form so much of the Hebridean Islands. There is a certain rocky hillside in the Isle of South Uist where, with each evening, all the ravens of that part of the island make their way. They congregate here, and roost together upon the steep and rock-strewn ground, and it is an interesting thing to watch them as they arrive.

A couple of hours before sunset I visited the ravens' hill one summer evening. The day had been an ideal one—sunny and very calm, and with the air very clear so that even upon the distant hills each stone was distinct. In the peat bogs the asphodel—*Narthecium ossifragum*—was opening its golden flowers, and countless tufts of cotton grass swayed before the light breeze. The bell heather—*Erica cinerea*—was tinging the hill with purple in its drier parts but as yet the ling was not in flower. On the wide and straggling loch, with its many islands, gray lag geese were swimming; in a ravine a pair of kestrels soared beside their nesting site.

Toward sunset there came a freshening breeze from the south. As I gained the higher ground and saw, as it were at my feet, the vast plains of the tireless Atlantic, I became aware that the weather was changing out to sea. A deep blue haze spread upon the horizon, and this soon deepened to black. Sixty miles distant the island group of Saint Kilda rose from the dark waters with the mantle of night seemingly falling upon them. North, the lonely and uninhabited islands of Hascakeir were still in sun, and the great waves might be seen breaking with measured rhythm upon those wild rocks where the great gray seal lives.

Beyond them, and bearing rather more eastward, the rounded mountains of Harris were bathed in sunlight. Such then was the view from the roosting hill of the ravens.

It was just about an hour before sunset that the first of the birds appeared. A couple flying steadily in from the low and fertile grazing lands bordering the sea, where they had fed throughout the day, arrived and settled on their hill. They were followed by others, singly, in pairs, in small companies, until between thirty and forty were settled upon the heather-clad rocks. After alighting they seemed to scramble higher up the hill, hopping vigorously, and flapping their wings to assist them, yet never actually flying. During all this time a confused chorus of notes was carried across on the still evening air. There were short croaks, and confused guttural cries, while from time to time the curious "cork-drawing" note was used by the birds in their excitement. This cry is uttered by the raven when the nesting site is approached, and resembles nothing so much as the rapid extraction of a cork from a bottle.

During all this time the evening sun—it was now after ten o'clock—shone with exceptional clearness upon the ravens' hill, lighting up its rugged slopes and the two patches of bracken, of the most delicate green and contrasting sharply with their somber surroundings.

The flighting of the raven shows that where the birds are present in sufficient numbers they have a homeward flight at sunset just as the rooks in more civilized districts. The raven, being a powerful flier, probably wanders much farther afield than the rook, but it is doubtful whether the ravens of South Uist—the island of which I write—ever leave the island under ordinary circumstances. They frequently pass the day on the long sands, and one warm and sunny morning I was interested to see an Arctic skua in pursuit of a pair of ravens. The dashing skua was

little more than half the size of the birds it was chasing, yet the ravens hurried on, for there is a curious law in nature that the pursued does not turn on the pursuer unless for some quite exceptional reason. Yet the raven is no coward, for he holds his own with the fierce and dashing peregrine falcon, and with the great black-backed gull.

During the past winter a snow-white raven haunted the narrow strip of sea that divides South Uist from Benbecula. With the coming of the summer it disappeared and it would be of interest to know if it succeeded in nesting—for a white raven is a very noteworthy thing indeed.



THE BLUE TAM, FROM THE PAINTING BY ROBERT HENRI

By permission of the artist

An Irish Boyhood Memory

WHEN I came back from early school to breakfast that morning, Mother looked at me and said: "Willie, you shall not go back to school today. You and I will go for a walk." Words cannot express what I felt, what amazement, what joy, as soon as prayers were over she took me out with her. "Let us go to the Demesne," she said. Lord Roden's demesne was a semi-public park. It shouldered itself up against the town, and in it was a modest red-brick lodge, the very occasional residence of the Earl whose "chaplain" my father was. The Demesne meant much to well-behaved Dundalk boys; all such had the run of it. There were acres of wild woodland; thickets that had once been orderly plantations and had fallen into disorder;

walks once neatly kept were now half hidden by the brushwood. There was a great fruit garden, the gates always carefully locked, surrounded by a high brick wall on the inside of which wonderful pear and green gage plum trees were trained. A landscape architect of the time of George IV, whose quarry the old Earl had been had planned a quite extensive system of artificial waters spanned in one place by a handsome stone bridge, and by the waters grew a tree of wonder—a real cedar of Lebanon. Reeds and water plants had choked the canals, and among them water hens and a very occasional wild duck nested. Then there were rabbits and wood pigeons. I once saw a real pheasant and more than once flushed a woodcock. Oh, the Demesne, was a land of mystery and wonder, a place I dearly loved, and to it, that May morning, Mother and I went.

On a little knoll, under a beech tree, she sat down at last, and I at her feet. Of what she said to me that morning I remember nothing; but she drew me to her as never before. I felt she understood me. I felt I was not quite a failure. I can see now the first delicate, feathery green of the beech buds, as they came slowly out of their dark orange-brown sticky casings. I can see the blue flowers of the wild hyacinth and the pale yellow of the primroses that grew with them on that little knoll; and I never see a beech tree bursting into leaf in the springtime without thinking of that wonderful holiday morning spent with Mother more than fifty-five years ago. —W. S. Rainsford, in "The Story of a Varied Life."

Words of Poetic Association

THERE is a kind of language which by virtue of its fringe of associations belongs to poetry, and has a singular power to enhance its beauty and to deepen its meaning. It is in this dictation that the finest passages, the most memorable lines, are written. Sometimes it is by the succession or stately ordering of rich phrases that the effect is produced, like the unrolling of a splendid tapestry. Sometimes it is by a single touch that the imagination is evoked and the passage irradiated. This is what Tennyson meant, and illustrated, in his fine poem "To Virgil":

All the charm of all the Muses often, flowering in a lonely word.

In Shakespeare's thirtieth sonnet is another example:

When to the sessions of sweet silent thought I summon up remembrance of things past

In prose the meaning is simply this:

"While I am quietly thinking I begin to recollect past events." But in poetry sweet silent thought is holding the sessions of her court, and remembrance is summoned as a witness.

One of Wordsworth's shorter poems begins thus:

There is an Eminence—of these our hills The last that parteth with the setting sun.

It is enough for prose to say that this hill is touched by the latest ray of sunset while the other hills are in shadow. But poetry will have it that the mountain "parties" with the departing sun in that golden hour.

George Woodberry in his elegy, "The North Shore Watch," says:

Beauty abides, nor suffers mortal change, Eternal refuge of the orphaned mind.

Edwin Arlington Robinson, whose Muse is wont to walk in plain and stringent robes, writes in "L'Envoi" to "The Children of the Night":

Now in a thought, now in a shadowed word, Now in a voice that thrills eternally,

Ever there comes an onward phrase to me Of some transcendent music I have heard.

—HENRY VAN DYKE, in "The Yale Review."

Brotherhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Though the tempest-winds contend,
Breaking on the peaks of rock,
Storm the peaks whose arms extend,
Touch and clasp and interlock.

And thick clouds sink down to smother—
Yet the peaks come breaking through;
Brotherhood of one another
Weathers, likewise, war and rue.

Brotherhood will weather treason,
Unify though passions shock;
War is but a stormy season;
Brotherhood stands fast as rock!

MARtha WEAVER MARRIAGE.

The Old Year and the New

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND has very generally accepted the Gregorian calendar, with its complement of twelve months completing a cycle which closely approximates the time occupied in the earth's journey throughout its orbit. The end of the old year and the beginning of a new afford an occasion used by many in taking account of stock, as it were, not only in the affairs of business, but of oneself, of one's relations to the world, to his fellow men, and to Him whom he regards as the creator and ruler of the universe. It thus becomes a time of mental appraisal, of self-examination and inquiry, which thoughtful persons find of great value in determining their outlook toward life, in discovering the errors that may have become dominant with them, and in a consideration of the means of eradicating whatever is found in one's mental household that is unworthy, useless, or harmful.

The discovery in one's mentality of lurking, sinful beliefs expressed as false appetites and bad habits, of envious, hateful, and unlovely thoughts toward one's fellow men, prompts the conscientious person firmly to resolve to do better, to rise above the mean and sordid, the dishonest and sinful, and to live in closer accord with the higher ideals of life and its purposes. Hence come about the proverbial New Year resolutions, so frequently scoffed at by the unthinking because they so often seem to fail. Such critics, however, do not consider that every high resolve, every desire and effort to be and to do better, is in itself no mean aid to more righteous living. "Be not conformed to this world," Paul told the Christians at Rome, "but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." Here is an exhortation to leave the old and unsatisfactory, and to become changed, improved, through transformation; and the way is pointed out—"by the renewing of your mind." How explicit! How complete the directions! Manifestly, "renewing of your mind" could mean nothing less than the exchange of wrong thoughts, false, hateful, sinning beliefs for right ideas, the truth about God, man, and existence, which, would of a necessity refresh and strengthen. But Paul did not stop there. He even defined the purpose of the transformation which he saw was so much needed among mortals of that day—"That ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God." That is, change of thought is necessary in order that mortals may learn the truth about God and His universe,—a step, of a necessity, preliminary

to obedience to God's commands, whereby His will is made manifest. How definite were Paul's admonitions, and how important to mankind!

The students of Christian Science are proving today the truth of what Paul taught. They are putting these precepts into practical use by correcting false beliefs, with the result that the sick are healed and the sinful regenerated through the gospel of Christ Jesus, revived again in the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. One of the first changes that the student of Christian Science undergoes is to gain the desire to do right. Desire itself is the first step toward right action. "Desire is prayer," Mrs. Eddy declares in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 1); "and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds."

The student thus embarked finds the desire which is prayer, springing from an honest and earnest purpose, expressed in improved conditions, better health, and more harmonious surroundings. With right motives he goes forward to continually clearer understanding of his true selfhood, gaining a knowledge of God and the operation of His perfect law, and, as a result, experiencing the transformation which Paul so strongly urged. New resolutions follow one another, each supported by clearer vision, each progressive step taken preparing him for those to follow. But the student thus started on his way does not wait for the New Year as the time for putting further right resolutions into effect. He learns that "now is the accepted time," and every day may become the opportunity for new and greater blessings from Him who is the giver of "every perfect gift." Manifestly, then, the desire to do and to be better is the first resolution in the order of progress. This put into effect, as taught in Christian Science, advances the student along the way toward spiritual understanding, constantly ushering in a new era of spiritual unfoldment, of peace and prosperity. Is not this coming of the New Year the revelation of the true man and the disappearance of the false, of which Tennyson wrote in his familiar poem:—

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kinder hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land
Ring in the Christ that is to be!"

L'Année Écoulée et la Nouvelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

GÉNÉRALEMENT parlant, le genre humain a accepté le calendrier grégorien, avec son complément de douze mois complétant un cycle qui est tout à fait en rapport avec le temps que met la terre à faire son parcours sur toute son orbite. La fin de l'année écoulée et le commencement d'une nouvelle est, en quelque sorte, pour bien des gens, l'occasion de faire leur inventaire, non seulement pour ce qui concerne leurs affaires commerciales, mais encore pour ce qui les concerne eux-mêmes et leurs rapports avec le monde, leurs semblables et Celui qu'ils considèrent comme créateur et gouverneur de l'univers. C'est donc une époque d'évaluation mentale, d'examen de soi-même et de recherches que les personnes réfléchies trouvent très avantageuse pour déterminer leurs perspectives à l'égard de la vie, pour découvrir les erreurs qui auront pu prévaloir en elles, et enfin pour considérer le moyen d'extirper de leur intérieur mental ce qu'il peut y avoir d'indigne, d'inutile ou de nuisible.

En découvrant dans sa mentalité les croyances pécheresses cachées se manifestant en tant que faux appétits et mauvaises habitudes, les pensées envieuses, haineuses et malveillantes envers ses semblables, toute personne consciencieuse est poussée à mieux faire, à s'élever au-dessus de ce qui est mesquin et sordide, malhonnête et coupable, et à vivre en accord plus intime avec les idéals plus élevés de la vie et de ses fins. De là viennent les résolutions proverbiales du Nouvel An, dont se moquent si fréquemment ceux qui ne réfléchissent pas, parce qu'apparemment il arrive si souvent qu'on ne les met pas à exécution. Cependant, ceux qui critiquent ainsi, ne considèrent pas que toute haute résolution, tout désir et tout effort d'être meilleur et de mieux faire est en soi une aide importante pour suivre une meilleure ligne de conduite. St. Paul dit aux Chrétiens à Rome: "Ne vous conformez pas au présent siècle, mais soyez transformés par le renouvellement de votre esprit." Voilà une exhortation d'abandonner ce qui est ancien et peu satisfaisant, et de changer, de s'améliorer, par la transformation; et le chemin est tout indiqué—"par le renouvellement de votre esprit." Que c'est clair! Que les indications sont complètes! Manifestement, "le renouvellement de votre esprit" ne saurait rien signifier de moins que l'échange des mauvaises pensées, des croyances erronées, haineuses et pécheresses contre des idées justes, la vérité concernant Dieu, l'homme et l'existence, choses qui reconfortent et fortifient nécessairement. Mais St. Paul ne s'en tint pas là. Il définit même le but de la transformation dont il vit le grand besoin parmi les mortels de ce jour-là, et il dit: Adh que vous discerniez quelle est la volonté de Dieu, que dit bonne, agréable et parfaite." Ce qui veut dire, que la transformation de la pensée est nécessaire afin que les mortels puissent apprendre la vérité concernant Dieu et Son univers,—un pas qui fait faire préalablement à l'obéissance aux commandements de Dieu, en raison de laquelle Sa volonté est rendue manifeste. Combien les exhortations de St. Paul furent précises, et combien elles sont importantes pour le genre humain!

Les étudiants de la Science Chrétienne trouvent aujourd'hui la vérité de ce qu'enseignait St. Paul. Ils mettent ces préceptes en pratique en corrigeant des croyances erronées, si bien que les malades guérissent et les pécheurs se régénèrent, et cela grâce à l'Évangile de Christ Jésus, que Mary Baker Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a rétabli dans ses enseignements. L'un des premiers changements qui se font chez les étudiants de la Science Chrétienne, c'est celui d'acquiescer le désir de bien faire. Le désir est en lui-même le premier pas vers l'action bonne. "Le désir, c'est la prière," dit Mrs. Eddy à la page 1 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, "Science and Health with the Key to the Scriptures"; "et nous ne pouvons rien perdre en confiant nos desirs à Dieu, adh qu'ils sont sagement et exaltés avant de prendre forme en paroles et en actions."

L'étudiant qui a ainsi débuté voit le désir, autrement dit la prière, jaillissant d'un dessin honnête et sincère, se manifester dans un meilleur état de choses, une meilleure santé et un entourage plus harmonieux. Ayant de bons motifs, il avance vers une compréhension toujours plus claire de son véritable moi, acquérant une connaissance de Dieu et de l'opération de Sa loi parfaite, et éprouvant, par conséquent, la transformation que St. Paul recommandait si énergiquement. De nouvelles résolutions

se succèdent, chacune d'elles étant soutenue par une vue plus claire, chaque pas progressif le préparant à faire ceux qui suivent. Mais l'étudiant qui a débuté ainsi sur son chemin n'attend pas jusqu'au moment de la Nouvelle Année pour mettre d'autres nouvelles résolutions à exécution. Il apprend que, "voici maintenant le temps favorable," et chaque jour pourra être l'occasion de recevoir de nouveaux et plus grands bienfaits de la part de Celui qui est le dispensateur de "tout don parfait." Manifestement, alors, le désir de mieux faire et d'être meilleur est la première résolution qu'il convient de prendre dans l'ordre de l'avancement. Une fois qu'elle est mise à exécution comme la Science Chrétienne enseigne à le faire, l'étudiant avance le long du chemin de la compréhension spirituelle, introduisant constamment une nouvelle ère de déroulement spirituel, de paix et de prospérité. Cette venue de la Nouvelle Année n'est-elle pas la révélation du véritable homme et la disparition du faux, dont Tennyson dit dans son poème bien connu:—

"Célébrez la venue de l'homme vaillant et libre,
Du cœur plus large, de la main plus généreuse;
Annoncez la disparition des ténèbres de la terre,
Proclamez l'avènement du Christ promis!"

The Essayist

The poet perhaps is the man who sees the greatness of life best, because he lives most in its beauty and fineness. But my point is that the essayist is really a lesser kind of poet, working in simpler and humbler materials... and not finding anything common or unclean.—Arthur Christopher Benson.

Science and Health

With

KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1923

EDITORIALS

THOUGH no longer the Chief of State in Poland, Marshal Joseph Pilsudski retains his control. The national elections held during November brought victory to his banners. Gabriel Narutowicz, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was elected President by the new National Assembly to succeed him, was his relative and political supporter. Stanislas Wojciechowski, who was next elected President, is an old friend and co-worker for the restored independence of Poland.

Pilsudski Still Rules Poland

General Sikorski, the present Premier, is a military associate, and the marshal has succeeded him as Chief of the Military Staff, which means he continues his control of the army.

The National Democrats, his political opponents, do not need to force the issue to find out who is "boss," and it is to be hoped they will not. The situation is rather tense. Adalbert Korfanty, the insurrectionist of Upper Silesia, is one of the leaders of the National Democrats, as the Polish jingoists call themselves, and in view of the spread of the Fascist movement over Central Europe there is danger of a similar uprising in Poland. When President Narutowicz took his oath of office the National Democrats were absent and they publicly announced that they would not support any government appointed by him. A few days later the new head of the State was assassinated by an unbalanced ex-army officer who had been an artist in Paris. So far no nationalist plot has been discovered, but martial law has been declared in Warsaw and several lieutenants of General Haller, who was commander of the Polish Legion in France, have been arrested. While himself a high-minded man, who would not countenance violence, General Haller is a strong Nationalist and some remarks of his at a political mass meeting in Warsaw were blamed for the hostile street demonstrations that attended the inauguration of President Narutowicz.

For their political defeat the National Democrats have their own program partly to blame. In the past they have favored the greatest possible territorial expansion, leading to such irregular acts as the capture of Vilna by so-called "run-away" troops, and they have also opposed giving these border districts local self-government. But imperialism, like "bloody instructions," returns "to plague the inventor." Once having been made Polish citizens, the racial minorities, the Germans, Russians, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, and Jews formed "bloes" for mutual support in the recent elections and they succeeded in electing a surprisingly large number of representatives in the Polish Diet. It was support from these non-Polish members, joined to that of the radical Left, that enabled Marshal Pilsudski to have his friends elected to succeed him. In the first election Count Zamoyski, the Polish Ambassador in Paris, who was the candidate of the National Democrats, received 227 strictly Polish votes, while Mr. Narutowicz got only 186. In the second election Marshal Pilsudski's friend received 208 votes out of a total of 519, which shows the opposition still controlled 221.

Besides being strongly pro-French, the National Democrats, like the Italian Fascists, have the political support of the Roman Catholic Church, the remnants of the nobility, the large landowners, and the industrialists. How much strength they have in the army will appear should the threatened rivalry between Marshal Pilsudski and General Haller develop further. It is a difficult task preserving the unity of Poland. The Constitution is yet untried, many of the peasant representatives are poorly educated. The thwarted ambitions of the Nationalists will be hard to check, and it is to be hoped they will confine their opposition to parliamentary methods. If the conservative and better educated classes resort to revolutionary tactics, what can be expected of the proletariat?

THE inclination is to suspect that those who drafted the cable dispatch sent by the Workers Party of America, in session in New York, to the Communist International at Moscow, sought purposely to mislead the recipients of the message. Surely they are not so self-deceived as to believe that they have made appreciable progress in their acknowledged effort to build up a powerful revolutionary movement in America. But it is interesting to observe the naive and outspoken manner in which they publish to the world the fact that they are centering all their efforts in that direction. The admission is one that would not have been voluntarily, even boastfully, made a few years ago. It is the attitude of defiance, of open disregard for the established order, revealed by the message, that concerns the thoughtful people of America, rather than the pretended success of the campaign which is being carried on.

No one in the United States will regard very seriously the boast that the masses are being educated to believe that there should be set up a dictatorship of the proletariat, and that the revolutionary elements in the country are rallying under the party's banner to go forward "to the victory of the American social revolution under the leadership and guidance of the Communist International." The regrettable thing about it all is that those to whom the misleading message goes will believe that they have succeeded, through the efforts of their American agents and accomplices, in undermining the substructure of American democracy. Embryo social revolutionists from the East Side in the city of New York pretend to speak for the masses who hardly

know of their existence. A garment makers' union becomes magnified in the eyes of the zealots to the proportions of a revolutionary party. The flickering light from a street torch is seen as the red flame which, it is hoped by those who fan and feed it, will consume and destroy the structure which society has built.

The problems which await solution in America are not solvable by the methods which the ultra-radical leaders in Moscow so generously recommend. American workers, generally speaking, have no faith in such leadership, and they are neither impressed nor flattered by the acknowledged submission to the dictation of the Communist International. While American workers are asked to contribute funds to purchase food and clothing for the hapless victims of misrule in Russia, they will not be inclined to regard enthusiastically a movement to engraft sovietism, communism or radical socialism upon the institutions which have stood every test which has been applied.

There is no powerful revolutionary movement in the United States. The observers from Russia who claim to be able to read the signs of the times evidently have mistaken that political readjustment, at times amounting almost to unrest, which is periodically as necessary in a democracy as elsewhere, for the premonitory symptoms of what they call a social revolution. Perhaps it is inconceivable to them that orderly processes can be effectively employed in working out desired changes without destroying that which has been built upon a foundation wisely laid. The people of the United States, however, are able to distinguish quite clearly between a political upheaval and a so-called social revolution. The over-zealous advocates who look for direction and sympathy to the Communists in Moscow must, sooner or later, learn this same lesson, a fundamental in democratic government.

WITH the convening of Japan's Diet, on Dec. 25, that Oriental legislature opened what promises to be a stormy session. Universal manhood suffrage is again to the fore; last February's defeat of the measure, by a vote of 243 to 147, so far from having discouraged the proponents of the reform, has rather given fresh and sharper edge to what has become almost a nation-wide demand. It was the war which brought this matter so emphatically forward in popular interest. Germany's collapse has discredited the Teutonic ideal of bureaucratic government and military leadership, which once upon a recent time dominated the island kingdom. The young intellectuals, of whom the university students are powerfully representative, no longer will be gulled by a mere pretense of democratic institutions; they insist upon the real thing. So it has come about in scarce more than a half-dozen years that where universal suffrage was more or less of an academic joke among the book-loving Nipponese politicians, it is today a burning question.

Japan Demands Suffrage

Properly to realize the situation, it must be borne in thought that the privilege of the ballot in the Mikado's land at present is restricted greatly. The requirement of one year's "permanent and actual residence" in an electoral district is usual enough, but to open the suffrage door not until twenty-five years is, of course, to establish a higher minimum age than is ordinary, while what should be a broad right is yet further restricted to certain relatively narrow classes of taxpayers, amounting in practice to landowners and those liable to income charges. With these qualifications Japan today allows only 23 per cent of her adult males to vote. Here is a state of affairs surely clamorous for prompt amendment—and practically every newspaper through the islands favors correction.

Among the many reasons advanced in favor of the change, usually making reference to abstract governmental justice, is that of Yukio Ozaki, who sees it also as a matter of practical national safety. "If we don't open a cock and blow off the steam," asserts this veteran liberalist, "we are due for an early and serious explosion." He means, as not a few know well, that Socialism of a distinctly positive brand is a growing menace to public order. As was to have been expected in that oldest of continuous monarchies the globe around, the police are consistently on guard against ultra-radicalism, yet it grows—hourly, one had almost written it—though even now it is scarce articulate in any way to count as largely as its actual weight warrants because it is but poorly organized.

In the sense in which the phrase is used in western states, there is in Japan no public opinion, but there are few lands where the public is more "up on its toes" in individual thinking and argument. Criticism of things as they are is universal; discontent common. Is it not indicative that three translations of Karl Marx are in wide circulation? At the top of the movement toward Socialism is what one may call the "brain proletariat," restless under repression and as alert as dissatisfied. Its sentiments creep into all the press, now explicitly, now implicitly, albeit unmistakably, while it has the ear of the silent thousands who do Japan's manual labor, which means more. Here, where naturally should lie the real strength of the suffrage demand, one is surprised to find no insistence at all upon it; Labor looks rather to direct action. Clearly, it is a situation far too uneasy to leave unremedied.

The Kato Ministry has made long strides in public favor. Its anti-militarist policy, as shown not only in withdrawal from the Asiatic mainland but also in the reductions in both army and navy services, has gratified the influential student class and meant a financial saving everywhere popular (as needs no saying) save in the sacrosanct circles of Prussianized cliques. That today's far too high taxes will come down in consequence of these steps is to be anticipated as well as hoped. Add to these entries a vastly improved state of the Sino-Japanese trade, and we have indeed a creditable record for the last six months of 1922. Now the first six of 1923 threaten to prove equally important for the Government. The suffrage battle opens the campaign.

FOLLOWING a lapse of many years during which no hereditary or elected ruler presided over the councils of the comparatively unprogressive tribe of Kaw Indians, there has been chosen and installed, with due observance of all ancient ceremonies, a woman chief, designated as Chief Lucy. From Ponca City, Okla., there has come an interesting account of the first function of the kind observed since the installation, many years ago, of Chief Washunga, the last hereditary ruler of his tribe. It was Chief Washunga who led his people from their reservation in Kansas in the year 1873, to the new allotment in Oklahoma. He was the foster-father of the present chief, who was once Miss Lucy Tayah, but who now is the wife of a white man, John Eads, said to be a cousin of James B. Eads, who built the first bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and who devised and perfected the plan for constructing the jetties at New Orleans. Miss Tayah was educated, under the direction of Chief Washunga, at Haskell Institute.

The Kaws and Their New Chief

It will be interesting to observe what progress will mark the administration of this woman, intelligent perhaps above the average of her people, and conversant with their needs, social and industrial. Her tribe is seeking to collect a claim of some \$15,000,000 against the national Government, alleged to represent the difference between the sum the Government promised to pay for lands relinquished in Kansas and what was actually paid. But the future well-being of the Kaws depends much more on other things than upon the collection of this old claim. The members of the tribe have not seen fit, or have not been able, to take the places that await them in the march of progress. They have not learned that the profit of an Indian, as well as that of the white man, is gained through industry and thrift. They involuntarily indorse the philosophy of a traditional forbear who declared that if he had to work he would a little rather hunt. Those members of the tribe who have been educated in the schools and colleges have, all too frequently, returned to their hereditary customs and occupations.

Chief Lucy is a unique figure in Indian politics and government, just as the lady from Oklahoma, Miss Alice Robertson, has been unique in the hall of the lower house of the national Congress. She has much to strive for besides the enforcement of what is perhaps a perfectly valid claim against the Government. She sees around her the members of a once powerful tribe, now the discouraged remnant of a thrifless people. Boasting a strain of French ancestry, a heritage from the early voyagers and adventurers who came with Marquette, they have counted among their numbers some illustrious men. Their sun may rise again. No people is decadent so long as there remains to be fostered and nourished the seed of progress, of right purpose, of an ambition to go forward. Chief Lucy, as she is called by her tribesfolk, should seek, above all other things, to lead her people along this straight but somewhat rugged pathway.

A BRITISH authority on banking, John F. Darling, a director of the London Joint City & Midland Bank, opened an address recently by saying, "Bear ye one another's burdens" is an injunction which, if carried out, would solve many of our problems." He spoke before the Manchester Association of Importers & Exporters on a plan to establish currency co-operation between the countries which compose the British Commonwealth. The purpose of the new currency would be to aid in the development and trade of the Commonwealth.

Currency Co- operation

Without going into details, there would be a joint mobilization of war debts: a portion of the debt of each nation under the British flag would be taken, to be converted into a new security which could be called Empire currency bills. In recent years, trade between the countries in the Empire has been handicapped by inability to deal economically and successfully with what is known as one-sided trade—that is, when the imports of a country are in excess of its exports, or its exports are in excess of its imports, not only in amount, but particularly as regards time.

When the gold standard functioned freely, the British banker said, gold, and especially the credit built on gold, bridged over this hiatus between imports and exports. "At present there is no bridge," he added, "and its absence has caused much loss of trade." As the payment of the British debt to the United States seems bound to retard a return to free movement in gold, it is of importance to the trade between the countries of the British Commonwealth that another bridge be built.

Co-operation to establish the proposed Empire currency would mean that each country in the British Commonwealth would help the others to bear the common burden of war debt, incurred for a common purpose. In this co-operation, it would possibly be found that the burden for each and all had become lighter. The co-operating nations—Australia, Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, and possibly India—would enjoy the benefits of a currency in common which could be readily converted into legal tender in any part of the world where the British flag flies. It would be the bridge between the currencies of the British Commonwealth.

When the economic conference is called in London, next summer, perhaps the members of the British Commonwealth will go prepared to discuss the possibilities of such currency co-operation. The proposal has much to commend it to manufacturers and traders. It might do more than benefit merely the participating countries. In due time the way might be found whereby currency co-operation could also be applied to other countries; for, as the British banker said, "Bear ye one another's burdens" has a world-wide application."

Editorial Notes

IT is already certain that the recent unearthing of the royal tomb near Luxor is the greatest archaeological discovery of modern times, and the end is by no means yet. How great the final light may be which will be thrown on the civilization of that dim past when the treasures of the still unopened inner chamber are reached, time alone can tell. The story of the discovery, made under the auspices of the Earl of Carnarvon by an American, Howard Carter, reads like the most fascinating romance imaginable, and constitutes a wonderful tribute to unflinching persistence. For more than a third of a century, that is to say, Mr. Carter's faith that tourists in Thebes were treading on priceless treasures buried deep in the earth has never wavered. Not a great deal has rewarded his efforts until recently, however, when after four days' work in the center of an excavation he and his party came across a step. Continued digging resulted in the uncovering of a stairway which led right beneath the tomb of Ramesses IX, an unimportant king who lived some 3000 years ago. At its foot was a door inscribed with the protocol of another Pharaoh, Tutankhamen, one of the most important kings of Egypt. It was the one remaining tomb which there had been any hope of finding in the valley of the Tombs of the Kings. It proved to be a treasury of the glories of the Egyptian court of 1350 B. C. and contained many objects the very existence of which was before unknown. It is said that when the investigation of the tomb is complete, archaeologists will be in possession of evidence which will facilitate an authoritative and complete revision of their knowledge. There is much inspiration in the reward that has been meted out to Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Carter for their unflinching efforts during so many years.

SUCH a forecast as that recently indulged in by Prof. Charles T. Brues of the Bussey Institution of Harvard University before the assembled natural scientists in Boston regarding what he said he believed was the probability of a world-wide epidemic of a well-known and much-dreaded children's disease during the year 1923 has nothing whatever to commend it. More than this, indeed, the fact of its utterance before so prominent a body, to be heralded far and wide as an authoritative utterance, cannot be too strongly deplored or condemned. Primarily, on his own statements, Professor Brues has only the merest empiricism upon which to base his assertions, a fictitious cycle dating back less than twenty years, and yet he had the outspoken temerity to implant in public consciousness the frightful picture of a terrible plague and to back it with all the pompous self-assertiveness of the so-called learned professions. One of these days it will be generally recognized that any action similar to Professor Brues' is in the highest degree reprehensible, and drastic steps will be taken to prevent the dissemination of such aggressive suggestions.

AN EXTREMELY interesting feature of the army and one about which comparatively little is generally known is the carrier pigeon service. Moreover, one feature of this service which is but little heralded is the protective method, often used to frighten off any bird of prey which may come too near the message bird. This generally consists of a whistle fastened to the pigeon's tail, the idea being a Chinese invention. In fact, it is said that in China sometimes the natives will release entire flocks of pigeons and other birds each with a whistle tied to its tail, and as the birds fly about, the great number of whistles produce a type of aerial music. It is claimed that during the war, when the use of carrier pigeons was brought to a high state of development, the Germans had especially trained falcons that had been taught to retrieve the pigeons and take them to the German lines, where the message was turned over to the intelligence department. Thus, many animals and birds prove themselves in their humble way willing servants to mankind.

WHILE without doubt there is considerable force in the minority statement issued by Arthur Henderson, one of the members of the royal investigating commission on honors which has recently presented its report to the British Government, in which he declares that the proposals of the commission are insufficient to prevent abuses or to allay the suspicion which at present exists in the public thought, yet it is at least a hopeful indication that the Government acted at once on the report and decided immediately to name a committee of the Privy Council to supervise the honors list. It is noteworthy, however, that it was specially provided that the committee's duties were limited to recommendations in regard to future honors, and did not include the power to investigate titles already conferred, a fact which some might interpret as a tacit acknowledgment that it was considered the part of wisdom to "let sleeping dogs lie."

RECENT events at Lausanne give added emphasis to the declarations of the Danish investigator, Col. P. Jensen, who just returned from a degree-measuring expedition into Greenland, to the effect that the earth is wobbling on its axis. Colonel Jensen reports that Greenland is moving westward at the rate of twenty yards a year. Maybe by the time the regions at present ice-bound have become warm and habitable countries, the wobbling will have ceased to manifest itself in endless peace conferences and will really have reached a basis for harmonious and satisfactory conditions.

THE editor of a musical periodical, who in a recent public address deplored the fact that American composers do not use their waste baskets more, need not have confined his remarks to writers of music. They are fully as applicable to hundreds of just plain "writers."

OH NO, the Irish situation is not so dark as The Daily Mail would have it appear. Great progress has been made, and the rumblings which seem to sound so loudly are only rumblings, after all.